

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

62.23


1922

LIBRARY
RECEIVED
★ } ★
U. S. Department of Agriculture

Supreme Brand *Seeds*
World Seed Co. CHICAGO-MILWAUKEE
ST. LOUIS

catalog of grass seeds





Our Motto—
"Honesty Plus +
Supreme Quality"

Our Guarantee Protects You

WE GUARANTEE all our seeds to be as represented by us and to be of high purity and germination. We exercise the greatest of care in growing, sorting, and preparing all our seeds and you can absolutely depend on every item to be just as we represent, and fully equal to any samples we may submit.

If, for any reason under the sun, you are displeased or dissatisfied with any of our seeds on arrival, you have the privilege of returning them, and we stand the charges of return. We give you Sixty days in which to test we don't want you to keep them.

We conduct thorough and extensive tests, and we are not afraid of our qualities. We do not, however, guarantee crops, as we cannot control weather conditions, nor can we plant your seeds, and you would not ask this of us. So it is only fair, that our responsibility ceases after the seeds are put in the ground. We give you absolute protection on all seeds shipped, and you cannot afford to buy seeds that are not guaranteed and tested. This guarantee is binding, and means what it says. You must be satisfied with our seeds, or your money back.

WORLD SEED COMPANY.

References—

*First Wisc. Natl. Bank
Marshall & Ilstey Bank
Milwaukee*



Buy Your Seeds As You Select Your Brood Sows

For Size - Health - Vitality - QUALITY

WHEN YOU buy seeds, do you make the same careful selection as you do in buying a Pedigreed Brood-Sow to head your herd?

Or do you just "throw-away" your money, without first MAKING SURE that the seeds you buy are Dependable and Trustworthy?

There's a difference, and it is our business to entirely eliminate all "chances" in seed buying.

To realize and reap the greatest profits on your land—you must put your seed-buying foremost in your farm operation. *YOUR success* is assured if you select your Seeds as you do your brood-sows—for Size, Ruggedness, Vigor, Vitality and Quality. Our Specialty is Northern Grown FROST and DROUGHT resistant Farm and Grass Seeds—seeds that have STAMINA and VIGOR bred into them—always producing big paying crops, even under adverse conditions. Positive *proof* of this will be found on every page of this catalog—our customers tell the story in their own words. Read what they say—they tell you the way "SUPREME BRAND" Seeds stood the drought in 1921. It's proof enough for anyone that our seeds have *Stamina* and will thrive and pro-

duce bumper crops under the most adverse condition—*drought*.

Then—*why* go at your seed buying in a "slap-dash" and "hap-hazard" manner? *Why* "throw-away" your hard-earned Dollar into those 'marvelous'—'amazing'—'miraculous'—'extraordinary'—and 'wonderful' BARGAINS IN SEEDS? What do you gain in buying these 'so-called' bargain-lots of seed that were "accidentally mixed in cleaning"—and lots that were bought at a "marvelous price-reduction from a farmer that needed the money"? Just ask yourself this question *how* can 'good seeds' be sold for *less* money than they are worth? Nearly forty years of Seed Experience has taught us that it is far more honorable to sell "good-seeds-at-honest-prices" than it is to sell "cheap-seeds-at-cheap-prices". We are firm and loyal believers in the old adage—that "Like Begets Like, whether in Seeds, Deeds or Weeds—we will most surely harvest the kind that we sow".

Put your seed buying on a safe and sane basis by ordering "Supreme Brand" seeds—*supreme* in vigor, vitality and quality.

Supreme Brand Seeds

Sold only in Sealed and Branded Bags

"Supreme Brand" is recognized everywhere as a "grade above standard"—and to protect our customers, and ourselves—and insure them of receiving this special brand—it is put up and sold in "Sealed Bags" only.

When you receive a bag of "Supreme Brand" Seed—and if the seal is found intact—you KNOW the quality. It is just the same as when it left our immense cleaning plant—thoroughly recleaned and graded, and just as near 100% pure as we are able to make it.

You take no chances—we take no chances in fraudulent adulteration while in transit. The seal is placed on the bag after a most rigid test is made in our analytical department for purity and germination,—it is sealed so that there will be no chance of error or mixing.

Our reputation is founded on the supreme quality in this grade, and we give this added protection as a safeguard to you. We eliminate all elements of "chance" in buying "Supreme Brand" Seeds—We are not content with what the other fellow is doing—we go farther than that—we give you a service that absolutely assures you only extra selected Frost and Drought resistant seeds,—which are known the world over as "Supreme Brand".

You must be protected when buying away from home. You can't afford to buy seeds from a firm that does not give you protection—you must demand that they be shipped to you in sealed bags—you don't have to pay any more money for them.

When you buy a mowing machine,—and it breaks down, you can get repairs—there's no repairs to a short crop. When your profits depend **ALTOGETHER** on the kind of seeds you sow,—why not sow the best seed that old mother earth will produce? It's a straight forward business proposition, which you alone will decide. Will it be in favor of the best—"Supreme Brand"?





MR. JOHN MacADAMS of Biggsville, Ill., says: The grass seed purchased from you gave perfect satisfaction. Never had seed to germinate better and grass as good. Many thanks for good service.

Sold Only
In Sealed
Bags



Our Unexcelled Shipping Service Enables Us to "PREPAY THE FREIGHT"

SITUATED in the heart of Seed production of the United States, with the unexcelled shipping facilities of Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Louis at our command, we are able to reach quickly—any part of the country. No other firm is so well situated, and no one can give you such splendid shipping service.

We are able to reach all points quickly—and are not confined with one central shipping point. This fact alone enables us to PREPAY THE FREIGHT on all shipments.

Too many people do not think of the freight rates when they order from the West, or some far away point, where freight rates are high. They think only of the first cost, and forget all about freight charges until they have to pay them. We relieve you of trouble and worry, and when you go to the station for your seeds—you are not held up with high freight charges.

When comparing prices, take in consideration the fact that we "Pay the Freight." Don't guess at what the freight will be, but find out from your Agent. Make sure, before you order. That's the only fair way to compare prices. Our good farmer friends pay too little attention to the shipping question, and are often times led to believe that freight rates are low, and when they go to pay the freight—they are sadly disappointed to the 'tune' of about \$1.00 to \$2.00 per cwt. higher than they expected.

Order Early. We wish to impress on you the importance in ordering early. We can give your order better attention, and in nine cases out of ten, can save you considerable money. Right today is the time—tomorrow never comes.

Order Sheet. Be sure to use it, if you have one. We will gladly send more, if you need them. It helps us a lot, when filling orders, to have the order made out plainly on order sheet.

Terms Cash. You can send your own personal check, post-office or express Money order, bank draft, or money by registered letter. Cash must accompany the order in all cases—or a deposit of 25% of the value of the order, the balance sent C. O. D.

Seed by Freight. All prices on price list quote station. We are not responsible for shipments sent to a station without an Agent. On real small shipments we send seeds by Mail or Express, (our option).

Seeds by Express. A good many of our customers will wish their seeds sent by express, and in this case, we will allow you the freight charges; i. e.,—the amount we would have to pay if the shipment went by freight. This is really the best way to ship and the fact that we allow you part of the charges, will make this plan quite attractive.

Shipping Points. We reserve the right in all cases as to the point of origin of each shipment. We ship from the point whereby we can effect the greatest saving in freight, and our prices are based on this conclusion. We keep in mind as well, —Service. You can depend on prompt shipments and from the point where it will prove the most satisfactory.

Errors. We make them; so do you. We do not make them intentionally, but you know how it goes; they creep in once in a while. It would be a funny business if we did not make a few, but we want to assure you, that if we do make any, we are always anxious to adjust them to your satisfaction.

How to Ship. When sending your order, be explicit and state how you want your seeds to come—by express or freight. If you do not state on your order how you wish them to come, we will send them by freight. When customer desires shipment to come by express, we will allow proportionate freight charges to apply on Express charges.

About Prices. Prices on all Seeds fluctuate so much in the market that it is unwise to name a price in this catalog that would hold throughout the season. So, instead we issue a special price list, giving you prices on our complete line. It is always kept up-to-date, so it is always best to get our latest price-list before sending your order.

**We Pay
The
Freight**

MR. WM. J. MARTIN of Ft. Ritner, Ind., says: I got 90% of a stand of White Sweet Clover. I let my hogs run on it too much, and the drought hurt it, but feel sure I got 90% or more of a stand.



BY THIS SIGN YOU MAY KNOW THE QUALITY

SUPREME QUALITY is the best that grows, whether it be Timothy, Alsike, Clover, Alfalfa, Sweet Clover—and is especially selected and graded for high purity and germination. "Supreme Brand" represents only the 'Cream of the Crop' taken from northern fields where hardiness, vigor and vitality reign supreme.

"Supreme Brand" is all, and more, than the name implies—Supreme in Purity and Germination. You can always depend on big paying crops, even under adverse conditions—defiant to winter freezes and summer droughts.

"Supreme Brand" Seeds mean crop insurance. The best seeds that good old Mother Earth will produce—retested and graded by our cleaning machinery, and by expert cleaners. Every lot carefully tested by our Seed Analyst—and the Purity and Germination plainly marked on shipping tags. Every protection we can give you, is given. You take all the 'chances' out of crop raising when you buy Seeds of Supreme quality—"Supreme Brand".

Your success with this year's crop depends on the kind of seed you sow. The "Just as Good" Brand would not suit us, and there should be a law which would punish the man that is forever saying—this is "Just as Good". He *does* sleep, probably "Just as Good"; eat, "Just as Good"; look "Just as Good"; talk, "Just as Good"; but *how* are we to know that he is "Just as Good" to buy our seeds from?

The only *safe* way is to buy Tested and Guaranteed seeds, that have a known purity and germination—*do not* buy seeds that do not have the Purity and Germination given on the test tag. Every state demands it. Our advice is to start right with good seed and you will end right with bigger and better crops. "Supreme Brand" seeds will start you on the road to greater profits just the same as it has for thousands of others.

What Does Your State Seed Law Demand?

Our Laboratory Test Tag Placed On Every Bag We Ship

WE DON'T 'promise' a thing—then sneak around the bush and try to get out of it. When we say that our 'test tag' is on every bag—we absolutely mean it, and you will find it there when the shipment reaches you, unless it is pulled off in transit.

We are not compelled to use these tags on inter-state shipments, but we do it anyway—to show our good faith and give you what we consider a square deal. This is added protection that very few companies will give you—especially when you send your order to some other state.

Give Me a Bushel of Clover

A remark generally used when buying seeds at the country dealers' store—and how meaningless. No assurance whatever as to the quality of seed you receive. How much better it would be if you would say—"I am interested in 1 bushel of Clover—and if analysis tag complies with our state law—I will take it." How many country dealers could give you this information? A very, very few.

We are not knocking the country dealer—for he believes that he is selling you good clover seed; he does not know whether the seed is good or bad, without a complete analysis. We hope to see the day when these difficulties will be adjusted, and will put seed buying on a safe and sane basis.

It is even a worse crime to sow 'country-run' clover or grass seed—the way it comes from the machine. Never a lot of seed that would clean-out less than 10%, and from that up to 40%. Why take such unnecessary chances when you can buy seed that has been carefully re-cleaned and graded—and guaranteed?

What Is Pedigreed Seed?

Buy Seed As You Select Brood Sows; for Size, Health, Vitality, QUALITY.

THERE is always a beginning. "Supreme Brand" seeds are not made. It takes thoroughbred, hardy and big yielding fields, grown in the north where winters are cold—to produce "Supreme Brand". With quality already bred into our seeds—combined with our battery of over 40 seed cleaning machines (the best that science can produce) we are able to put out a superior grade of seed that comes to as near 100% perfect, as can be produced.

Listen here—why is it that you always take your best mare to the best stallion in the country? Why do you always make it a point to get a thoroughbred Bull to head your herd? You farmers don't monkey around with a scrub boar, bull or stallion, but you want the *best*. And why? You *believe* that "Like begets like".

Why is it not the same in seeds? It should be—and farmers are just beginning to realize the folly of sowing untested and Country-run seed. Rash and impossible statements are being made to secure your seed orders—you are not backed-up with reliable laboratory tests. Thousands of farmers are being fooled by guarantees of impossible laboratory tests. Buy your seeds where honesty prevails in the organization—where you are sure of supreme quality for the least money.

Remember—that there is some forty years of seed experience behind our organization—their knowledge and resources are placed at your command. You are assured of "Honesty plus 'Supreme Quality.'" There is no missing link between 'promises' and 'actual doing' in the World Seed Co. organization.

Our Testing Laboratories.

We pride ourselves—and we are known to have one of the best equipped seed laboratories anywhere in the United States. Our Seed analyst, who is in charge of all seed testing, research work, etc., is unusually well versed and holds national distinction in this work. We are very fortunate indeed to be able to offer our customers this exceptional seed testing service.

Every lot of seed we sell is carefully tested by our analyst, and her findings and tests are recorded on 'test tag' found on every bag of seed. A service of this kind is worth hundreds of dollars to the farmers.



MR. N. L. NELSON of Cass Lake, Minn., says: The Country Gentleman seed I bought from you were O. K. I never had a better stand of Sweet Corn than from this seed.

Sold Only
In Sealed
Bags

We Believe that "Like Begets Like"

Whether in Seeds, Deeds or Weeds
We Will Harvest the Kind We Sow

AND TO prove to you that we do send you good seeds—seeds that will produce good paying crops and give you satisfaction—we give you throughout this book a number of letters, and extracts from letters received from our customers, who sow "Supreme Brand" every year.

Every letter that we list was sent to us in the fall of 1921—they are not 'old' testimonials. Our customers tell in their own words how "Supreme Brand" Seeds stood the excessive hot and dry weather during the summer of 1921. What more convincing proof could you ask for? It is only Northern Grown seeds that have *stamina* bred into them, that would stand such a drought as we had last summer. "Supreme Brand" seeds produced big paying crops, while others went by the wayside—it is only through our forty years of painstaking effort and study, that we are able to produce for you, these Frost and Drought Resistant Seeds.

MR. W. B. JONAS of Harviell, Mo., says: I got eleven pounds of Alfalfa seed from you and sowed them on one acre of ground, and I got as fine a stand as a fellow would want. It is spreading nicely now. We had an awful dry summer and fall and I think it has done well.

MR. T. S. SAPP of Blaine, Mont., says: In regard to the seed you shipped me last spring, will say they were very satisfactory—Grew fine.

MR. J. W. HALLEY of Martha, W. Va., says: Will say all seeds I have ever purchased from you were all right.

MR. OSCAR R. LINDEN of Spring Green, Wis., says: The seed you shipped us last spring was satisfactory.

MR. GEO. W. TRAVIS of Springdale, Ark., says: Will say that I planted your soy beans this last season and was well pleased with results.

MR. A. B. FORD of Canalon, Mo., says: The bill of seed received from you did fine and I was well pleased.

MR. ELLIS B. EBY of Wakarusa, Ind., says: The sweet clover seed purchased from you grew close to 100% I think. Since it is as good a stand as I ever saw. Will want enough alfalfa seed to seed ten acres and probably some more sweet clover.

MRS. ANNIE BUZAN of Barnett, Mo., says: In regard to the Blue Grass I got from you last spring will say they did fine, much better than those I have been buying.

MR. F. P. ANDERSON of Flaxville, Mont., says: The Sudan grass seed which I purchased from you last spring, has given entire satisfaction. The grass entirely destroyed by hail July 12th, but it grew up again and when I cut it, it measured $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet which is considered very good for this country. I intend to seed some more in the spring, so please keep my name on your mailing list.

MR. D. C. HARKER of Heron, Mont., says: Mixed Timothy and Clover we purchased from your house, it filled the bill—all came up nice and were free from weeds. Can recommend the kind of seed we bought from you to any up-to-date farmer.

MR. G. M. SNYDER of Atwater, Ohio., says: Considering the dry season your seed was all O. K. and you may look for an order next spring.

MR. WAYNE KISAMORE of Harman, W. Va., says:—The Timothy seed bought from you last spring gave perfect satisfaction. Send me your prices of different kinds of your Field seeds.

MR. F. P. GORSUCH of Wauseon, Ohio., says: All my seed came good last year, could not ask for them to come up better.

Whether it be Rye or Barley, it is a good picture. Don't you remember back when you were a kid—and how big it made you feel to tip-up the old jug? And how awfully, awfully thirsty you would get—and how often?

She's a mighty cute little water girl anyway. We're mighty proud of her ourselves, and maybe have a right to be. We like the children, and we only wish our customers would be more liberal with their cameras. Get busy this winter or next summer—send us pictures of the kiddies. We will publish all that we can in our next catalog.



**We Pay
The
Freight**

MR. J. C. ECKERT of Sun Prairie, Wis., says: The Seed corn Wisc. No. 8 also the Sweet Corn was excellent seed, growing a large percentage and is an A-No.-1 variety. Much pleased with both.



MR. CHAS. LAU of Colby, Wis., says: I was well satisfied with the seed I got from you last spring. It all came up and grew good. I had certainly dandy corn. Some of it stood 12 feet 2 inches high.

MR. MARTIN PETERSON of Bowells, No. Dak., says:—The Sudan Grass and Millet seed we ordered last spring was satisfactory in every way, received a good crop of hay from it.

MR. EBER JOHNSON of Ringle, Wis., says: The seeds you shipped me last spring were good and very satisfactory.

MR. STANFORD ISLEY of Vandalia, Ill., says: Your Alsike seed came up good. I may need some of your Alsike seed in the spring, if so, I will let you know.

MR. GEORGE E. BOYNTON of North Whitefield, Mo., says: The seeds that I bought from the World Seed Co., proved very satisfactory. The season has been very dry and hard on the seed, but there is a good stand of Timothy and Clover. The Soy Beans grew well and ripened in good shape.

MR. J. D. SHORT of Hatley, Wis., says: The clover seed that I got from you was O. K.—Grew and done well, was well pleased with it. Will want more soon.

MR. J. A. WITES of Pentwater, Mich., says: Seed received O. K. Found it to be perfectly satisfactory. Good clean seed, no mixture, and I guess every seed grew. I expect to be in the market for more seed next spring.

MR. A. ANGELL of Cameron, N. Y., says: The seed I received from you was O. K. in every respect.

MR. LEANDER HAMMER of Tompkinsville, Ky., says:—The alsike clover seed I obtained from you last spring came up fine and where the seed bed was properly prepared, made good growth, coming through the hot dry summer in good shape.

MR. ALBERT F. SCHEDLER of Tomah, Wis., says: The seeds received gave satisfaction. The seeds came up good, but were checked in growth by the dry weather.

MR. GEO. ROTHEOK of Morrisdale, Pa., says: Your seed that you sent me grew all right—the seeds were fine.

MR. FRED W. EHLINGER of Oconto Falls, Wis., says:—The Billion Dollar grass seed from you last spring was very satisfactory. Although the weather was very dry for awhile and it looked for awhile as if the crop was a failure, but when it rained it grew to the height of four feet and nine inches. The seed also came up very good.

MR. N. C. HURLBURT of Holcombe, Wis., says: The seeds received from your company last spring were satisfactory and grew all right.

MR. ISAAC MCCOY of Trevlac, Ind., says: The seeds I purchased from you are growing fine. Am very glad to say give satisfaction.

MR. R. TURNER of Rutland, Ohio., says: The seed I received last spring from the World Seed Co., grew well and gave good satisfaction.

MR. GEO. FINLAYDON of Summerfield, Kans., says:—The grass seed you sent me came up very well and I am entirely satisfied with it.

MR. A. J. CAWIEZELL of Davenport, Iowa., says: The clover seed I received from you last spring done good. I have a No. 1 stand O. K.

MR. J. D. LEWIS of Saxeville, Wis., says: That seed corn you shipped me last spring was O. K. The seed grew good and the corn got ripe. I was very much pleased with it.

MR. L. H. BLACKBURN of Pierces Station, Tenn., says:—I will say your seeds did fine. Were the best I have ever sown.

MR. WM. MISOWITCH of Adah, Pa., says: I am well pleased with the seeds you sent me last spring. I am thanking you very much for the seeds you sent me. They were very good. They grew good for me. I will buy some more seeds from you.

MR. CURT C. MILLER of Dayton, Pa., says: The seeds, Rape and Field Peas, I received from you proved satisfactory in every respect, and your Company paying the expressage is a great saving.

MR. ED. NELSON of Irma, Wis., says: I was well satisfied with the seeds I bought from you. I raised about six acres of corn and it was good.

MR. SAMUEL SHERMAN of Ballston Spa., N. Y., says:—I am well pleased with your seeds and the way they turned out. At present I have a good stand of new seedling of Clover, Timothy and Alsike. I hope to send you another order for seeds this next spring.

MR. GEO. McCORMACK of Koshkonong, Mo., says:—In regard to the seed we bought from you last spring, can say that it gave perfect satisfaction, and we intend to come again.

MR. LEVY M. JONES of Lovelia, Iowa, says: Last spring I bought from you 2 bushels of Alsike Clover and I sowed 8 acres in the spring on winter wheat and it came up and done fine. I sowed 15 acres in corn at the last cultivation and it grew fine. The seed was perfectly satisfactory.

We don't ask you to take pictures and send them to us, without giving you something in return. If you have some good views, those crops which were produced from our seeds—we will gladly pay you \$1.00 each for those which we can use. We don't want any other picture than that of our customer's crops—and must be a crop grown from "Supreme Brand" seeds. Here's a chance to make a little side-money if you have a camera.





MR. R. V. CRAMPTON of Sugar Grove, Ohio, says: I am well pleased with the Clover I got from you. I think every seed grew. I will give you my orders for any seed I may need in the future

Sold Only
In Sealed
Bags



Hardy, Big Yielding Northern Grown Clovers

(Frost and Drought Resistant)

WITH some forty odd years experience in the Seed business—we claim to know something about the buying, handling, cleaning and selling of Northern Grown clover seeds. We are proud to say that we are selling “Supreme Brand” Clover to the most discriminating Seed Buyers in America, and can say that we do not believe we have one dissatisfied customer, because—

We have always given ceaseless and untiring efforts; hard work and study; and spent thousands of dollars in the best cleaning machinery science could produce—to make possible for you the best there is in clover seed. And from the thorough inspection you will give our samples, you can readily see that they won't lack much of being 100% pure.

“Supreme Brand” Clovers are bound to satisfy, because they are cleaned and graded to perfection—bright and clean and pure; all coming from Northern fields where hardiness and vitality are bred into them. To You—it will be a real genuine pleasure to unpack “Supreme Brand” clover seeds—knowing that ‘larger yields’ and ‘bigger profits’ will be your reward.

Our prices too, are reasonable. We do not charge you a fancy premium for these supreme quality seeds—nor do we sell you off-grade southern grown seed at a low price. Bargain prices—bargain lots—dirty seed to match—don't work into our big organization. We give you honest and dependable values. “Supreme Brand” Clover seeds cost so much money—we give them extra cleanings and gradings—but do not charge you more than they are worth.

Medium Red. (Common or June Clover.) This type undoubtedly is the most valuable found growing, and the most common. Red Clover is unexcelled for either hay or pasture and is a wonderful fertilizer. It is being very widely recommended to sow Alsike along with the Red Clover, and if the clover fails, you still have a good stand of Alsike, and do not lose out completely. One thing that accounts for so many dismal failures is the fact that so much poor seed is being sown. If our good farmer friends would demand better seed, and be more sure of quality, we would not have near so many failures. There are times when even the best seed fails, and the fault cannot be laid to the seed.

We would urge that you be more particular in your seed buying. It's just as easy to ‘make sure’ as to take haphazard chances. The service we offer our customers—the protection we give them, and backed by reasonable prices makes seed buying from the World Seed Co. a decided pleasure instead of a task. You are assured of satisfaction.

Mammoth. (Big English or Sapling.) Very similar to the Medium Red Clover, both in the appearance of the seed and habit of growth. In fact, the seeds

cannot be distinguished from the Red Clover, so we have to be very careful of whom we buy our seed, and in some instances it is necessary for the grower to make out affidavits to the effect that the seed is Mammoth. That's the only way we have to protect ourselves and customers.

Mammoth Clover is considered a much better fertilizer than Red Clover, but of course it does not have the quality of Medium Red Clover, for either hay or pasture, so if you wish a hay or pasture crop, you should sow the Medium Red. The Mammoth is a much coarser plant and is not very readily relished by live stock after it becomes old and woody. The Mammoth Clover is also later than the Red Clover. It is a good type, to go along with other grass mixtures, and a common seeding is to sow about 5 lbs. of Mammoth Clover to about 10 lbs. of Timothy to the acre. This would give a very liberal seeding, and if you sow the Mammoth alone, we would advise sowing at the rate of 10 lbs. per acre.

We advise buying only the very best grade of seed, such as our “Supreme Brand”. This grade always comes from Northern fields—is exceptionally hardy, and will withstand long summer droughts better than Southern grown stocks.

**We Pay
The
Freight**

MR. H. E. TUTTLE of Wilton, Wis., says: I was well pleased with the Clover and Alfalfa. I think that every seed must have grown for we have the best stand that we ever had.



Crimson Clover. (Giant Incarnate.) This is sometimes called Giant Incarnate. You can fool part of the people part of the time, but you can't fool all the people all the time, so what's the use of offering you Giant Incarnate Clover, then shipping you Crimson? That's not fair to you, is it? Crimson Clover is the very same identical thing as Giant Incarnate.

Crimson Clover is an Annual plant, and one of the most valuable of all the clovers. Crimson Clover will thrive and give excellent results on land too poor to grow Red Clover, and is adapted to lands of high fertility. Its real value, and where it does the best, is on thin lands, and here it is certainly a big money maker for the American farmer.

In feeding value it is even higher in protein than Red Clover, and makes one of the very best Clovers for silage purposes. It is a wonderful producer, and is especially relished by all live-stock. It is a boon to the dairyman.

Crimson Clover, in the past few years, has been used very extensively as a fertilizing crop. It is usually sown in the fall, used as a cover crop during the winter, and plowed under early in the spring. A crop of Crimson Clover plowed under in this manner is equal to 20 tons of stable manure to the acre. Think of it, friends—you do not have to lose a crop to grow Crimson Clover, and it makes one of the most inexpensive seedings of all the fertilizer crops. We would recommend sowing at the rate of 12 to 15 lbs. per acre.

Crimson Clover can be sown in the spring the same as the other clovers, and plowed under in the fall as a fertilizer, or may be cut and used as a hay crop. Don't overlook the great value of this crop, and order your seed early, as the supply is very limited this year. For our latest prices, see price-list, and write for samples if desired.

Japan. (Lespedeza.) This type is well suited to waste lands, woodland pastures, and grows very good on poor soils. It spreads very rapidly and makes a very dense

growth, which makes it valuable as a cover crop in orchards; is used in the South extensively for this purpose. It is very easy to secure a stand of Japan Clover, and we would advise sowing broadcast early in the spring at the rate of about 10 lbs. to the acre. It would be best to harrow after sowing, so that all the seeds would be covered. See price-list for latest prices.

White Dutch. (Lawn Clover.) This is the variety that is found in so many lawns, and also growing in pastures. It is one of the best clovers for a pasture. White Dutch Clover is noted for its extreme hardiness, being able to withstand severe heat and cold. It will even stand more dry weather than blue grass, and will stand lots of abuse.

The seed is very high in price, but the seeds are small and do not require over 4 to 5 lbs. to seed an acre. We have some mighty fine quality to offer our customers this year, and you will find our latest prices on price-list.



MR. PAUL MATTKE of Woodruff, Wis., says: I will say your clover seed was first class and sure grew fine, it is as good a clover field as any man needs or would like to lay eyes on and I sure will send for more from you people as soon as I seed more ground. I will recommend your seed to all I can. Thanking you for the good seed I got.

MR. W. J. HUNTINGTON of Casey, Ill., says: The seed I received from you gave me perfect satisfaction.

G. W. GRASTON MILLING CO., of Dupont, Ind., says Your seeds were all O. K.

MR. G. M. HOUSEHOLDER of Madison, Wis., says: Got a good stand. Seed O. K. in every way.



MR. KARL GERLACH of Ripley, Ohio, says: That Clover seed I got from you—that is the best I had from you. I sowed about 8 acres from that bushel. It stands very heavy and strong on the ground. I hope that you will send me a catalog in January and I am pretty sure I will need three bushels next year. I hope I can get it from the same concern.



MR. JULIUS LOOCK of New Richmond, Wis., says: It was very hot and dry this summer—most impossible for any seeds to grow, but the seed you sent me came fine and a good stand resulted.

Sold Only
In Sealed
Bags



MR. F. J. KOLAN of Muscoda, Wis., says: The Grimm Alfalfa I got from you grew fine.

Alfalfa The Great Agricultural Clover

Increase the Value of Your Land \$100.00 per Acre

IF YOU had 500 "hay-cocks of bran" in the field—would you take care of them? Sure you would. But if you had 500 "hay-cocks of Alfalfa" in the field—would you be just as anxious and particular about giving them the same care? Or would you think of them as "just hay"? Few of us realize the above comparison as being absolutely in harmony, and taking good care of Alfalfa hay, is just like taking care of so much bran. Raking in, and caring for Alfalfa hay is just like raking in and caring for so much money. The quicker you have Alfalfa on your farm, the quicker your farm will pay more.

Alfalfa can be grown on your farm. It is no more difficult to grow than clover and is more hardy when once established. It adapts itself to all kinds and conditions of soil and climate. Alfalfa produces three and sometimes four crops in the corn belt. Alfalfa is the cheapest source of protein. When wheat bran is worth \$22.00 per ton, good Alfalfa hay is worth \$22.00 per ton.

Alfalfa is the most enriching crop we have, and ensures larger yields from the crops that follow. When a good stand is once secured it lasts for four or five years in the humid regions, and much longer in parts of the west. Alfalfa can be fed to all kinds of farm animals and has no superior as a hog pasture. Alfalfa adds humus to the soil, resists drought better than any other crop.

As hay Alfalfa has no equal—it is rich in protein, the very thing in which our corn and most other crops are deficient. It, therefore, balances up the ration and will save the purchase of high price foods. No piece of ground on the farm will bring greater profits than the five or ten acres put to Alfalfa, provided the work is done properly and a good stand secured.

Alfalfa makes two blades of grass grow where but one grew before. It is very difficult for us to undertake a new thing or to grow a new crop, even though we know from the experience of others that it is profitable. We are inclined to go along in the same old way. We need jogging to awaken us to the great opportunities around us. Do not put off growing Alfalfa any longer—make up your mind NOW to have Alfalfa (the greatest of all crops) on your farm this year.

Alfalfa the Great Mortgage Lifter. Alfalfa without question increased land values on which it has grown \$100.00 per acre. The land values in those portions of the United States where both Corn and Alfalfa are grown will always be higher (much higher) than in those regions where only one of these crops can be grown to advantage. Twenty years from now everyone will wonder how we got along without Alfalfa and why we did not recognize its great value sooner. That Alfalfa can be and will be grown successfully throughout the humid regions in the future there is no longer any doubt.

There is no combination of feeds so economical for the production of beef, pork, butter, and eggs, and for growing animals as Corn and Alfalfa. Neither will give the best results alone. We need Alfalfa because it balances up the corn ration and saves the large waste of starch which always takes place where corn is fed alone. We need Alfalfa because we can in this way grow on our own farms the protein more profitably than we can buy it in feed stuffs. We need Alfalfa because it feeds the soil and enables us to grow larger crops of Corn and Oats. We need Alfalfa because it produces on an average double the feed value per acre of clover or any other forage crop.

We would advise every farmer to try at least a small piece of Alfalfa and if he does not succeed at first, try again and keep on trying until he does succeed. It is worth the while. If the work is thoroughly done and at the proper time, you will most certainly succeed in securing a good stand; if the work is half done and out of season, you will just as certainly fail. To have Alfalfa, you must make a beginning—start now.

Alfalfa—the Cash Money Crop. Alfalfa is capable of, returning greater profit acre for acre, than any other crop which can be generally grown on your farm. You who consider corn and wheat the only sure cash money crops, and doubt the adaptability and value of Alfalfa, may think this a radical statement but we give you the following information taken from Bulletin No. 137, issued by the Iowa Agricultural College as follows:—

The average acre yield of all the Alfalfa in the State, when

sold for the very low price of \$9.80 per ton, will pay 10% interest on \$270.00 land. The average money value of the product of each acre of Alfalfa in 1909 and 1910, was \$22.80 and \$31.32 as compared with a value of \$16.75 and \$15.91 for winter wheat and \$17.65 and \$14.32 for corn.

After deducting the cost of growing each crop, the profit from the average acre of Alfalfa in 1909 and 1910 was \$14.01 as compared with a net profit of but \$3.17 for corn, and \$4.33 for winter wheat. Considering every acre of Alfalfa in the state, the average yield in 1909 was 2.85 tons per acre and in 1910 was 2.7 tons. This will surely prove to you that YOU NEED ALFALFA.

Banking Big Alfalfa Profits. The farmer who is not growing Alfalfa is the one who has not yet realized the big profits he can make by growing this crop.

Alfalfa hay is especially valuable to the dairyman, though it is known to have excellent results to all classes of live-stock. Alfalfa produces 5.5 times as much protein as timothy—4 times as much as oats—2.75 times as much as corn, and 2.6 times as much as red clover.

Alfalfa is the 'hogs idea of heaven.' As a pasture for hogs, it is a real profit maker. It is known that a net profit of \$184.92 per acre from Alfalfa was made, the hogs selling at 5 cents per pound and the corn fed costing 49 cents for 56 pounds of grain on the cob.

As a soil builder, it is estimated that an acre of Alfalfa adds annually over twice as much nitrogen to the land as the average acre of clover. This fact should not be overlooked. Alfalfa profits are bankable the world over—always quick paying.

It Pays to Inoculate. The "sure step" towards success in Alfalfa growing is to properly inoculate the seed before sowing. Absolutely the best Alfalfa insurance you can buy. For the mere sum of 20 cents per acre, you insure your crop against failure. Don't take the 'chance' of failure, but invest in the most essential element in Alfalfa growing. Every Agricultural College in the United States recommends the pure culture method. Turn to inside back-cover page of this book, for full description and prices.

**We Pay
The
Freight**

MR. J. L. MCCOY of Van Wert, Ohio, says: Last spring I ordered Alfalfa seed from you. It was very dry here all summer, but I think every seed grew, and I have a fine stand now.



Method of Seeding. The seed-bed in most sections should be plowed as early as possible, and worked into a fine state of cultivation—even a better job than you would do in your home garden. Alfalfa is preferably sown in the spring, using a light nurse crop of Barley, Oats, or other small grains. It also can be sown during the months of August and September—but as a general rule Spring seeding gives more satisfactory results. We would recommend seeding from 12 to 15 pounds of our “Supreme Brand” seed to the acre for best results.

Remember—if you wish special information about your own particular needs, we have an experienced agriculturist in our employ who is only too willing to give you all the information you care to have. One of our hobbies is *special service*, and don't you think for one minute that you are writing us too many letters, or asking too many questions. Write us about anything you want to, except love. We do not handle that, only in small packages. Write us about your Alfalfa requirements. If you have tried it and failed, write us and give your experience, and we may be able to point out where the trouble is. Something might come to light through the act of being friendly. Write us occasionally, anyway.

Common or Domestic. We can furnish you with seed of the Common or Domestic type which is grown in Nebraska, the Dakotas, and in Montana. The Dakota and Montana grown seed cost a little more money, but it is worth it. It is extremely hardy and vigorous of growth, and very seldom winter-kills. There is lots of foreign and Southern grown seed on the market offered for less money—and some even go so far as claiming it to be Northern grown—but if you can secure seed for \$2.00 less per bushel, than we are asking, you can just bet there is a “nigger in the wood pile somewhere”. Let us supply you with good dependable seed at a reasonable price.

Liscomb. This Alfalfa belongs to the Media group, having the branching root system, the receding crown, and the variegated flower. The hardness of this type makes it a decided winner. Oftentimes you will find the crown 3 or 4 inches below the ground, which protects against severe freezing. We want to recommend the Liscomb Alfalfa in the highest manner, as we believe it to be the hardest variety known, which belongs to the same group as the Grimm. Our seed of this type is grown for us in the Dakotas, and is dependable in every way.

Turkestan. This variety originates from a semi-arid region and is naturally drought resistant and is well adapted to the dry farming country in the west. It is not a rank grower, and we advise it only under dry land conditions.

Grimm. This type is considered by all authorities as being the hardest in existence today. It is able to stand the most severe winter freezes and summer droughts. The phenomenal success of this wonderful type is largely due to its branching root system. It is commonly called “the type that never disappoints,” as it is much more sure than the common or domestic type, in many localities. It will grow and do better under adverse conditions than any other type, and you will find its popularity to be increasing from day to day, until now we sell about as much Grimm Alfalfa as we do the common seed.

To make a seeding, 10 lbs. of “Supreme Brand” is sufficient to sow one acre. This type will stay with you for years, and the older it gets the better it yields. If you want to insure your Alfalfa crop for years to come, just sow the Grimm type.

You may say that the seed is too high in price. It does seem high, but the true Grimm stock such as we are offering

is scarce and hard to get at any price. The increase in yield, the dependability, and the many other points in its favor, will greatly overpay for the seemingly increased cost of seed. We want to warn you against these so-called originators of the Grimm, who ask you double the price they should ask. We furnish you seed that is absolutely dependable at about half the price. Our stocks are all grown for us in the North, where hardness prevails. You will not be bothered with weak stands and failures if you sow the Grimm.

Cossack. Cossack Alfalfa is a selection Prof. Hanson made from a single plant in Siberia about fourteen years ago, and of which he obtained about a half teaspoonful of seed, brought it to South Dakota for trial and multiplication. This plant proved superior to any other variety.

It is absolutely hardy as far as winter-killing is concerned, as it comes from a locality where it goes down to 60 degrees below Zero in the winter, and up to 115 degrees in the summer under very dry conditions. It has a branching root system, which helps it to hold itself against any heaving. It has proven very successful in Wisconsin in this respect and on volutia silt loams in New York. The branching crown marks it different from the ordinary plant, as it keeps spreading over the ground, and instead of sending up a large, rank growth, the head is finer and more compact in the field, thus shutting out the inroads of blue grass and weeds. It has a tendency to start a week to two weeks earlier in the fall. This early stoppage of the growth in the fall, we believe, is one reason for it being so hardy, as it allows it to go into the winter in very good shape.

The plant is characterized by a wide variation of color in its flowers, ranging from black to white through purple, striped, yellow, etc. This has been about the first year that there has been enough seed for general distribution. Its vigorous growth will not only help it to withstand the open winters, but help it to produce a crop under adverse conditions, such as soil acidity, a little too high water table, blue grass invasion, and the lack of phosphorous in the soil. We are convinced that hardy Alfalfa does not mean simply to withstand freezing of the winter, but it means being able to contend with these adverse conditions and gives us a good crop of hay three times a year.

From 6 to 10 lbs. of seed to the acre is sufficient. Write us any special information you may desire.

MR. JOHN LUSK of Berne, Ind., says: I sowed a bushel and a half of your Alfalfa, and have a fine stand. I am well pleased with the purchase I made.

MR. A. H. KING of Brevard, N. C., says: I found the seed bought from you, all it was claimed to be, and the very best quality. It came up and gave me a perfect stand. It was O. K. in every respect.





MR. HURD JOHNSON of Chester, Ill., says: I received a lot of Alsike Clover seed which was in my opinion a nice lot of seed as I ever saw. No indications of noxious weeds or other foreign seeds that might have been in the clover.

Sold Only
In Sealed
Bags



MR. CHAS F. WHALLRING of Osgood, Ind., says: I am glad to report that your seeds proved most satisfactory, in fact, I have cut a crop of hay from it this fall.

Sow More Alsike

It Never Disappoints—Grows Well Anywhere

WE WANT you to make a thorough and extensive study of Alsike—learn of its great worth. The average person does not appreciate the real value of Alsike Clover. Alsike is the only one of the Clovers that has been found resistant to anthracnose and root-rot, diseases which are causing serious loss where Red Clover is grown. Agronomists are urging the farmers to use considerable Alsike in their spring seeding mixtures.

Alsike is adapted to a wider range of both climatic and soil conditions than red clover, thriving especially well in cool climates with abundant moisture. It rarely winter-kills and often survives winter conditions that destroy red clover, but drought sometimes reduces its yield. It endures both cold and heat *better* than red clover. It is not particular to soil, provided abundant moisture is available. It thrives well in clay and clay loam, sandy loams and muck soils. Unlike most clovers, it will grow even when soil is water-logged

Alsike Never Disappoints. Alsike will thrive where red clover culture has dwindled on account of "clover sickness," a trouble that never seems to affect Alsike, and which permits its frequent and almost continuous use on the same land. Alsike is by far the surest crop of any of the Clovers, and it is a very rare case when you "miss out." In localities where Red Clover does not 'catch', Alsike will fill a long felt want.

Defiant to Sour and Acid Soils. Alsike Clover is growing in popularity each year because of its ability to thrive and produce big paying crops, when grown on low, sour and wet lands, and on acid soils. It is the best of all Clovers to be used for reclaiming swamp lands—it is not injured by overflowing, provided water does not stand on it for too great a length of time. If you have had trouble in getting a good stand of Red Clover, the only safe way is to sow Alsike. It will give you practically the same results, and you will not be confronted with a short-crop. Alsike will give immense hay and pasture crops, where Red Clover would die out, and prove a dismal failure.

Will Last for Years, —A Perennial Red Clover will only last two years—then it dies out and is gone. Alsike Clover is a perennial plant, and will make a good seeding for six to ten years. It is especially valuable mixed in with Timothy,

to be used as a permanent hay or pasture crop. Its soil building qualities cannot be over estimated—it is equal to Red Clover as a fertilizer. It builds up your land by supplying nitrogen to the soil—besides giving you a big hay crop each year. It is high in feeding value—especially high in protein contents. It is relished by all classes of live-stock—a mixture of Alsike and Timothy is even better than Red Clover and Timothy.

Cheaper and Better than Red Clover. The cost of seeding Alsike is not nearly as much as Red Clover, because you only sow from 6 to 8 lbs. of Alsike to the acre, while it takes 10 to 12 lbs. of Red Clover to the acre. Alsike has enabled thousands of farmers to have Clover on their land, because of the acidity in their soils—it is easy to get started and nearly always makes a sure crop. Alsike grows unusually well on wet land—it enriches your soil—it is high in feeding value—the seeding will last for years—it is cheaper to sow—it is a better pasture crop than Red Clover—it makes a finer quality of hay—it produces on par with Red Clover—it is one of the best paying crops you can possibly grow.

Alsike may be seeded in the spring, in the same manner as you would Red Clover. It may be sown openly on winter wheat ground, or used in connection with a light nurse crop of Oats, Barley, etc. 1 bushel will seed about 8 acres.

Get our prices and samples before you buy.

**We Pay
The
Freight**

MR. JOHN BENSON of Phelps, Wis., says: In regard to your seed—it was the cheapest and best seed that I ever got. If I need more, I know where to get it.



Bright, Clean, Northern Grown TIMOTHY

The Most Important Hay Grass

TIMOTHY is the most important grass "for hay" in cultivation. It supplies nearly all the hay used in the North Central States and in Southern Canada. The total acreage devoted to Timothy is as much as all other cultivated hay plants combined, including Clover and Alfalfa. Timothy is adapted to many different soils and climatic conditions, which is the reason for its popularity. It is easily grown, cured and transported. The high palatability and nutrition which it possesses and its attractive appearance and ready marketable character of the hay makes it popular with farmers everywhere.

A stand of Timothy is usually easily secured. It grows on practically all soils, but succeeds best on soils that are rich and moist and fairly well supplied with Humus. It grows best in a mixture with Alsike, as the Alsike supplies nitrogen which the Timothy needs. Timothy is of no value as a fertilizer, in fact, runs down the soil on which it is grown, so for this reason, it is very important that a mixture, (preferably Alsike & Timothy) should be grown.

Timothy seed is nearly always pure, as it is easily cleaned and seldom adulterated. The quantity of seed required per acre is comparatively small and the cost per acre of seeding is less than any other grass. A crop of Timothy Hay seldom lodges, and is easily cut, cured and handled. The harvesting period is longer than most other grasses, thus assisting in the carrying out of farming operations.

In rotations, Timothy is the crop most commonly used, particularly in the northern portion of the country. A rotation which is used quite extensively, consists of corn, oats, wheat, clover and timothy. Timothy may be seeded with wheat or other grains in the fall, in the Spring with a nurse crop, or in the Spring without a nurse crop.

New Seed Is The Best. We always recommend buying new seed; then you can be sure of germination. But this doesn't make so much difference, as we test all our seed anyway, but will usually run 5 to 10% higher. The thing to look out for in buying Timothy is light seed, that looks practically the same as the heavy seed. Now this light inferior seed will not grow, and is used only to cheapen the price, but still gives the same appearance. Now, what do you care if it tests 100% pure, and only tests 40% germination? That's the point to consider when buying Timothy seed—*make sure* that the germination is given on every bag you buy. Demand that the germination test be given you. Don't let some 'hot-air' artist out-talk you—make him prove it. That's the only fair and square way. When we ship you Timothy, our test with both Purity and Germination is sealed on the bag. If this seal is broken—don't sow the seed until you write us about it.

We have given you facts—and believe that you will appreciate this kind of service. It means nothing more—than we guarantee complete satisfaction. You are absolutely protected when you buy from us. Our mammoth organization could not exist if we did not serve our customers honestly. Get our samples and prices before you buy—you will profit both in price and better crops.



THE FARMERS GRAIN CO. of Charlotte, Ill., say: The seeds we bought from you last spring grew fine and we were well pleased with same.

MR. W. S. CAVENDER of Norris City, Ill., says: The seed I got from you is fine. All sown and growing fine. No fault to find in any way.

MR. ASHTON MORRELL, of Wyalusing, Wis., says: The seed you shipped me last spring all came up fine. The Wisc. No. 7 corn was sure a fine crop.

MR. L. P. BUILTA of Pine Village, Ind., says: I did not see the seed you sent me, as it was shipped to farm in Southern Indiana, but man and others there, said it looked best of any they had seen. I will need a good deal more next spring.

MR. S. P. JOHNSON of Nashotah, Wis., says: I am satisfied with the seed corn I got from you last spring and will order again towards spring.

MR. AUGUST NELSON of Westboro, Wis., says: The Clover and Timothy seeds I got from you last spring grew very well. I am satisfied.

MR. JACOB BLUMER of Albany, Wis., says: We have had 150 lbs. of your Sudan Grass and we are very well satisfied. We will need more in the spring.

MR. W. A. MITCHELL of Keyser, W. Va., says: We have as fine a stand of Grass as I ever saw from the seed we ordered from you.

MR. K. RADZIKINAS of Hatley, Wis., says: The seeds we got from you last spring are very fine.

MR. CARL E. LINDBERG of Kingston, Ill., says: Your seed was good and I am pleased with it and it seems to grow good.

MR. MIKE SCHMIDKNECHT of Waumandee, Wis., says: The seed I purchased from you grew fine and dandy. I would like to get some more.

MR. W. R. SKILLY of Wilmore, Pa., says: The seed I bought from you grew satisfactorily, and in fact, they were perfect.

MR. CHAS. F. WHALLRING of Osgood, Ind., says: I am glad to report that your seeds proved satisfactory, in fact, I have cut a crop of hay from it this fall.

MR. WILLIAM MASON of New Braintree, Mass., says:—A few lines about the growth of the crops and the seeds which were very successful. I was very much satisfied with the seeds and also the crops.





MR. A. V. NELSON of Elk, Mound, Wis., says: In regard to the Sudan Grass I bought, can say we got a fine stand, although we had a very dry summer.

**Sold Only
In Sealed
Bags**

Sudan Grass

World's Greatest Forage Crop

NEVER before in the history of our Country has a crop shot into prominence as quickly as has Sudan Grass. There is no mystery about it, for the crop is surely deserving of all the praise one may give it. If it had not been a valuable crop, it would not have been so extensively introduced, but it seems that every available means to put it before the farmer, were used—the United States Department of Agriculture—the Agricultural Colleges, Farm Papers, Farm Bureaus, etc. all put their shoulders behind the wheel and pushed Sudan Grass. That's why it is so well and favorably known everywhere today. It grows and thrives wonderfully well in every locality in the United States, and to our knowledge there has been no complete failure.

Sudan Grass is a crop that will thrive and do well under every condition. It simply defies drought—it is in its glory in those long dry spells, and when wet weather comes, it just seems to open up and glory in it too. A person don't need much, just a few acres, and every farmer in the United States should have at least a small patch of it. Sudan Grass is a crop that is worthy of your careful thought and consideration.

Big Acreage to Sudan this Year.

We earnestly recommend early buying of your requirements. We recommend Sudan Grass to our customers as a dependable, safe, and profitable forage and hay crop. It possesses wonderful hay producing qualities, and for home consumption or on the market, it is more than equal to the millets or sorghums. Sudan produces from 2 to 10 tons of excellent quality of hay per acre. These figures may sound big to the person who has never given it a trial but an acre of Sudan Grass this year will prove these facts.

More Sudan Grass will be sown this year than ever before, and owing to the shortage of seed,

Better than Millets or Sorghums.

and not so difficult to start, grows faster, yields two to four tons per acre more, even on poorer soils, and is a much better hay. Sudan Grass can be fed in unlimited quantities—Millet cannot. Wherever Millet or Sorghum would ordinarily be planted, Sudan Grass can be sown with much better results. If you use hay, do not buy it. Grow Sudan and feed problems will not worry you any longer.

Sudan is better than Millets or Sorghums, for the fact that it is easier to grow, harder

How to Sow Broadcast.

Sow 20 to 40 lbs. of seed to the acre, with a grain drill or by hand. 20 lbs. is usually recommended but in the last few years, experience has taught, that it is much better to sow at the rate of 40 lbs. per acre. It gives a much finer quality of hay, and we would urge all our customers to sow at this rate, and they will be far better satisfied. Seed may be sown just after all danger of frost is past until the last of June. The seed should be covered from one to one and a half inches deep. Don't consider sowing less than 20 lbs. per acre, and remember that it is far better to use 30 to 40 lbs.

How to Drill.

Drill in rows 30 to 40 inches apart, using plates with small holes, usually about three-sixteenths of an inch, cane or kaffir plates, and cover not over one inch deep. This method requires from 3 to 6 lbs. per acre. This method is used only when the crop is to be saved for seed purposes.

Harvesting

Sudan Grass.

If broadcasted, cut with a mower just like any other hay grasses. It cures quickly and can be put into rows in a day or less time. It may then be baled or handled loose just as other hay. Sometimes it is cut and bunched with a grain binder. It is best to cut Sudan in the boot stage, just before the heads appear. It is a very nutritious grass, as the government analysis proves it rich in protein and easily digestible.

A Very Quick Crop.

It matures a crop almost as quickly as millet, and much sooner than sorghum. In favorable seasons, the first cutting will be ready in six to eight weeks from sowing. Successive cuttings according to season may be made every 30 to 45 days until frost. Hard frost kills Sudan. It is an annual grass and must be seeded every year. It never becomes a PEST.



MR. SCOTT DOUP of Columbus, Ind., says: The Sudan Grass purchased from you last spring was of splendid quality and germinated well. We were well satisfied with the seed.

Buy Northern Grown Seed.

The hardest and most frost resistant seed comes from the North, and gives far better satisfaction than the southern grown seed, which is generally offered for much less money. Our stocks too, are entirely free from the dreaded Johnson grass, which is found in nearly all southern stocks. Our latest and best price will be found on price-list—we quote all our seed, delivered to your closest Railroad Station. We pay ALL the Freight charges.



MR. NATHAN DEBERRY of Troy, N. C., says: Your seed gave full satisfaction. I found them to be all O. K. Please send me a price of your seed.

MR. HEBER HOY of Parkersburg, W. Va., says: In regard to seeds that I purchased from you I found it all right and all that I could expect.

MR. ED. VONALLMEN of New Albany, Ind., says: I am well pleased with the seed you sent me, it could not have been better. Almost every grain of it came up and you could almost see it grow. We had as pretty a field of buckwheat as I ever saw. If all seeds would grow as good as those you sent me, we would make more money on the farm.

MR. C. A. SAILER of St. Paul, Ark., says: The seeds I bought from you were simply No. one—the best I ever bought at any price, they made me the best lot of hay I ever harvested from that amount of seed. It seems as though every seed came up and made a big bunch of Soy Beans. Please don't forget me when you get your Seed Catalog ready for distribution, as I am in the market for some Orchard Grass, Alsike and Timothy Mixed and some Red Top and Clover.

MR. JOE BLAIR of Watson, Okla., says: My seed grew fine and am well satisfied. It is about four inches high now and a good set.

**We Pay
The
Freight**

MR. ALLEN GWINN of Loogootee, Ind., says: In regard to the Sweet Clover seed that I got from you ast spring—it was number one as I think every seed grew, as I got a fine stand.



MR. WM. THOMPSON of Biggsville, Ill., says: Enclosed find order for 4 bushels of Sweet Clover. What I bought from you was perfect in germination—I never have seen a finer stand.

Sweet Clover

The Great Soil Renovator Hay and Pasture Crop

THERE are five different varieties of Sweet Clover, viz., White Blossom, Yellow Blossom and Purple Blossom, all biennial plants the Yellow and White Blossom Annual. The Purple Blossom Biennial is not offered in this country, and the White Blossom Annual is now listed as HUBAM CLOVER, found on pages 16 and 17. It is cultivated in a very limited way, so the seed production is small, and the demand will soon exhaust the supply.

White Blossom. (*Melilotus alba*.) This is the variety that is generally used, and we would be safe in saying that 90% of the seed we sell is of the White Blossom Biennial type. Of course, in a few years more, the White Annual will be the big seller, for it has gained world wide reputation. The White Blossom is a heavier yielder than the other types, and will produce more seed, as well as more tons of hay per acre. It is also considered a much better fertilizer than the Yellow Blossom varieties, so it has many added advantages over all other types.

The White Blossom biennial will last two years, and in this respect is the same as Red Clover. We have heard farmers say that you could not get rid of Sweet Clover. Now that's just a hobby, for the plant will not possibly live more than two years, and if not allowed to re-seed the second year, you will have no more trouble with it. Of course, if you allow the crop to go to seed, and let the seed shatter, you are bound to have some more Sweet Clover the following year. Anyway, if you want the crop to act as a perennial and last for several years, all you have to do is to let the crop go to seed, and it will re-seed itself and act as a permanent crop. At that, you do not lose your seed crop the second year, as there will be enough seed shatter to make the seeding.

When sowing in the spring with a nurse crop, you will secure pasturage in about eight or ten weeks from seeding, and stock may be turned in on Sweet Clover while very young. In fact it is much better to let stock get started on it while young, and not let it grow until it becomes woody and tough. You will secure a big crop from Sweet Clover the first year; the second year, you will secure a hay crop very early, and will harvest a seed crop as well. Sweet Clover will not make seed until the following year after it is sown. There is money in growing Sweet Clover, even alone for seed purposes. Last year the average price paid to the farmer for seed in the rough was from 10 to 15 cents per pound. It is not uncommon at all for a seed crop to yield from four to ten bushels per acre, so you can readily see what there is in it. Then we haven't taken in consideration the hay and pasturage you have gained, and the untold fertilizing value to your soil.

It will only be a question of time, until you will be growing Sweet Clover, and the quicker you get started growing it, the more profits you will reap. Sweet Clover should be on every farm, and we do not believe there are many farms in the good old U. S. A. that will not grow it eventually. The White Blossom type seems to be more adapted to a wider range of soils than the Yellow Blossom, and for this reason, too, it is more generally sown.

There will be lots of questions you would like to ask about the growing of Sweet Clover, and we certainly will be mighty glad to help you all we can. We have been boosting Sweet Clover for the past ten years or so, and have given the crop much thought and study, and really have great confidence in the crop. We have interviewed many of the County Agents throughout the country, and they all speak mighty highly of Sweet Clover, either for a fertilizer, hay or pasture crop. You try a patch of Sweet Clover this year, if you have never tried it. You will be surprised to find out for yourself the great value of the crop. Consider the fact that Sweet Clover is equal to Alfalfa in feeding value, a far better fertilizer, and even better for pasture. Sweet Clover will not cause bloat, like other clovers, and this is one great point in its favor. We would recommend using the White Blossom type.

Yellow Blossom Biennial (*Melilotus Officialis*.) The Yellow Blossom Biennial is very similar to the White Blossom in habit of growth, but it is not as good a type when it comes to a fertilizer as the White Blossom. However, it does not grow quite so rank and does not become so woody as the White, but of course, if your stock is turned in on a field of the White Blossom while young and tender, you will experience no trouble at all in this respect. Many of our large growers prefer Yellow to the White. There is an ever increasing demand for the Yellow Biennial, and no doubt this is due to the fact that the seed is considerably cheaper, but at that, it is supposedly the best as a pasture crop. As an all around crop, we would prefer the White.

Yellow Blossom Annual (*Melilotus Indica*.) This is a dwarf growing variety, growing from 15 to 20 inches high, and is used very extensively as a fertilizer, for quick results. It is an annual plant, and will live only the one year, so makes it very valuable for sowing in the spring, and plowing under in the fall. It has no special value as a hay or pasture plant, but is good to grow preceding alfalfa, to inoculate the soil.

The seed is much cheaper than either the Yellow Biennial or White Biennial and gives you a much cheaper seeding if you intend to use the crop as a fertilizer only. We have a good supply of the Yellow Annual and you will find our prices to be very attractive.



MR NEIL P. FISHER of Gratiot, Wis., says: The Sweet Clover I bought from you last spring gave perfect satisfaction. I used it on pasture where Red Clover had winter-killed, and it made a strong growth, even in the driest weather.

Sold Only
In Sealed
Bags

SWEET CLOVER—The Universal Money Crop

COMPARATIVELY few years have passed since we could look back on Sweet Clover as a weed or some infernal pest of some kind, but today it is one of the most talked-of crops among all agricultural papers, agricultural colleges and the farmers themselves. Today we find Sweet Clover ranking *first* as a fertilizer, *first* as a pasture crop, and *first* as a money crop above all other legumes. Today it is not an experiment, and only yesterday it was a despised weed, and tomorrow you will be growing Sweet Clover, for you will then realize the immense profits it gives you.

Its Value As a Fertilizer.

You will find Sweet Clover growing on many of the corn-belt farms, exclusively as a fertilizer, and for which purpose it is unequaled by any other legume. The demand for Sweet Clover as a fertilizer is increasing year after year. We have just noticed a report in a recent bulletin of the Seed Reporting Service of the United States Department of Agriculture, in which it states that over a million and a half pounds of Sweet Clover seed was marketed last year at an average rate of 18 cents per lb. Where does all this seed go to? It goes on our good corn-belt farms for soil-improving, pasturage, and a hay and seed crop. There is some talk now about buying nitrate of soda from South America to replenish the nitrogen supply in the soil. It takes about a pound and a half of nitrogen to grow a bushel of corn and two pounds to grow a bushel of wheat. Nitrogen in the form of nitrate of soda recently cost the experiment station 40 cents per pound. This price is high, but there is little doubt that nitrogen would cost farmers at least 30 cents per pound, even when bought in large quantities—a sum not to be disregarded when the amount of nitrogen necessary to produce a bushel of grain is considered. Now friends, commercial nitrogen has not yielded a profit in experiments conducted by the S. D. Experimental Station.

During the years 1921 and 1913 Sweet Clover gave an average yield of 1.71 tons of hay per acre from the first crop in South Dakota experiments, and the second crop produced an average of 8.3 bushels of seed per acre. When it is known that every ton of Sweet Clover hay produced takes about 50 lbs. of Nitrogen from the air, it may be seen that this yield of Sweet Clover took about 85 lbs. of nitrogen from the air and it was worth approximately \$25.00, if nitrogen is worth 30 cents per pound.

You should sow more Sweet Clover this year, and for the years to come, and build up that land of yours that is not producing the way it should. Do not be content with 30 bushels of corn per acre, and 15 bushel of wheat, but put this land in Sweet Clover for two years, and when you go to picking that corn the next year, you will then appreciate the great value of Sweet Clover as a soil-builder. Write to your state college about sweet clover. They will tell you the very same thing, for it is by no means an experiment, and it is a crop that is certainly deserving of your most careful consideration.

Its Value as a Hay Crop.

When seeded for a hay crop, it should be sown real early in the Spring, preferably by itself, but can be sown in the same manner as you do Red Clover, with a nurse crop. Fall seeding in October is much preferred by some of our leading growers, and good results are obtained. When you seed for a hay crop it is also advisable to sow your seed heavier, so as to obtain a finer quality of hay, and in this case, we would recommend sowing about 15 to 20 lbs. per acre, and use *scarified* seed. When cut for hay it should not be allowed to grow more than 19 to 20 inches high, as it is not then too coarse, and all of it will be consumed. Two crops of hay may be made in one season, if, when cutting, you raise the sickle bar 3 to 4 inches high. If cut in this way it is not killed, and sprouts again from the lateral shoots. If cut below the lower shoots it is likely to die without making additional growth.

Sweet Clover can be cured about as easily as Red Clover, and requires about the same amount of labor as Alfalfa. In some sections of the country it is difficult to cure sweet clover hay because the stand is ready to cut at a time of the year when weather conditions are likely to be unfavorable for hay-making. Succulent plants, like Sweet Clover and Alfalfa, cannot be cured into hay of good quality unless excellent weather conditions prevail during the harvest period. One of the most successful methods we know of for handling Sweet Clover hay is to allow the plants to remain in the swath until they are well wilted, or just before the leaves begin to cure. They should then be raked into windrows and cocked at once. The cocks should be made as high and as narrow as possible, as this will permit better ventilation. In curing, the cocks will shrink from one-third to one-half their original size. It may take a week to cure Sweet Clover by this method, but when well cured all the leaves will be intact and the hay will have an excellent color and aroma. When Sweet Clover is cocked at the proper time, the leaves will cure flat and in such manner that the cocks will easily shed water during heavy rains. In staking Sweet Clover, a cover should be provided, either in the form of a roof, a canvas, or long, green grass. A foundation of rails, posts, or boards is desirable, as this will permit the circulation of air under the stack. You will be more than pleased with Sweet Clover as a hay crop. Equal to Alfalfa in feeding value—gives better crops—a bigger fertilizer—grows on soils that will not grow Alfalfa—a crop that will add \$100.00 to every acre on which it is grown.

Its Value as a Pasture Crop.

Sweet Clover makes excellent pasture for all live-stock, and the fact that it makes an early growth in the Spring, remains late in the Fall, and does not die out, as many of our pasture crops do during the hot, dry part of the summer, *makes it a winner*. It is a very nutritious feed, and the many experiments that have been made show clearly that it ranks well among all pasture crops.

Hogs, sheep, and cattle seem to be exceptionally fond of Sweet Clover pasture, especially when it is young, and you will find in almost every instance that Cattle, Sheep or Hogs will leave a blue grass pasture to go to that of Sweet Clover. It is only some-ones' hobby that Sweet Clover will not be relished by live-stock. That feeling has now passed out, and we find Sweet Clover preferred by many of our largest farmers and ranchers. Sweet Clover is equal in feeding value to Alfalfa, and also produces more hay per acre, and to our notion, it is a far better crop than Alfalfa in lots of cases.

If that farm of yours is run down and you need some good pasture besides, and you are doubtful as to whether alfalfa will grow on your land, you just put it to Sweet Clover for several years, and you will then be able to grow alfalfa, and will increase your corn and small-grain production beyond your fondest expectations.

When the crop is used for pasture, it should be closely cropped, so as not to allow the plant to grow tall and become woody and tough. The Sweet Clover plant when young, and kept closely grazed, is very tender and palatable. When the plant becomes woody it would, of course, be somewhat hard to get your stock to eat it. Just like a stale piece of bread. You prefer it when fresh, but if you were on the verge of starvation you no doubt would be induced to eat of the stale kind. Same thing with Sweet Clover when used for pasture. Feed it when it is young, and keep it young and tender by pasturing.

Sweet Clover Your Steadfast Friend.

But a few years ago, the only steadfast friend of Sweet Clover was the Bee-man, whose neighbors probably accused him of great wrong—but today, Sweet Clover is the friend of every up-to-date farmer. Its great worth as a hay, pasture and soil enriching crop cannot be over emphasized.

Sweet Clover will grow under many varied conditions—it will endure extremes in temperature—grow on soils too poor to grow other legumes and grasses, and produces unbelievable paying crops.

Sweet Clover should command an important place on *your* farm, because:—Equal to Alfalfa in feeding value; Like alfalfa, it is rich in protein; Will not bloat cattle or sheep; It is a great milk producer; Furnishes early spring pasture; Contains more protein than Red Clover; Fits well in crop rotation; It is the greatest soil enriching crop; It is the greatest green manure crop; It is the greatest plant for bees; Prepares the soil for alfalfa; Roots are soft and give no trouble in plowing; Inoculates more readily than alfalfa; Never damages cultivated crops; adds nitrogen and humus to the soil; grows and produces bumper crops in all sections; seeds freely in both humid and dry sections; easy to get started; easy to eradicate; grows on low, wet, alkali and acid soils; grows on hard, compact soils; grows on poor soils, especially where there is no lime, and where all other crops would fail; IT IS THE GREATEST MONEY MAKING CROP KNOWN.

It fills a long felt want. Corn yields can be doubled. Success with Alfalfa is assured following Sweet Clover. It pays more money per acre than any other hay or pasture crop. Only those who have grown Sweet Clover appreciate its great worth. If you have never grown Sweet Clover, do so this year. In our opinion it is the greatest crop of the age. Nearly every up-to-the-minute farmer has a patch of Sweet Clover. He figures he can't get along without it. Let us help you make a success with Sweet Clover. Get started this spring.

**We Pay
The
Freight**

MR. J. C. LIGHTCAP of Mansfield, Ill., says: The sweet Clover I got from you last spring was very satisfactory and was cheaper in price than I could get elsewhere. It is growing fine and I have a fine stand.



Seeding Sweet Clover.

The best time to seed Sweet Clover is in the spring, because, being a biennial, it dies at the end of the second year, no matter whether planted in the spring or fall. It is not advisable, as a general rule, to seed in the fall, although there are some occasions when late seeding may be advantageously practised, such as at the last cultivation of corn, or after a crop of potatoes. Sweet Clover is usually seeded with a nurse crop. Its hardy, drought resisting qualities enable it to stand the very adverse conditions which prevail in grain stubble during a dry season. When seeded with Sweet Clover, the amount of seed of the nurse crop should be reduced to about three-fourths.

If winter wheat has been seeded the previous fall, Sweet Clover, just the same as red clover, may be broadcasted on the frozen ground or in the snow in February. Winter wheat is usually harvested early enough to prevent injury by heavy shading.

If oats or other spring grains are to be used as a nurse crop, Sweet Clover may be drilled at the same time as the grain crop. If the grain is seeded broadcast, the Sweet Clover should be sown separately rather than mixed with the grain. On very rich lands it is often advisable to seed the Sweet Clover about two weeks later than the oats; otherwise it may grow so high as to interfere with the harvesting of the grain. Twelve to fifteen pounds per acre of hulled and scarified seed germination 85 to 95 per cent is recommended, though frequently 8 to 12 pounds have given a good stand.



Use Scarified Seed Only.

This is one of the essentials in the growing of Sweet Clover, and if you do not use scarified seed, you have about one chance out of ten in securing a stand. This is especially true when seeding is made in the spring, but when sown in the fall, in September, or October, it is not quite so essential, as the seed then has the chance to lay in the ground all winter and in the spring will germinate much more readily. Numerous experiments have proven the fact that from 40 to 80 per cent of the seed will not germinate because of the seed-coat being so terribly hard that the moisture cannot penetrate it.

Professor Hughes of the Iowa State Agricultural College has recently perfected a scarifying machine by means of which Sweet Clover and other legumes having hard seed-coats are so treated that moisture may gain access to the embryo of the seed and cause it to germinate more readily. By the means of a powerful blower, the seed is blown through a circular spout lined with heavy sandpaper which scratches or cuts the hard-coat on the seed. We believe that almost every reliable seedsman today uses the scarifying machine. However, we know of several who do not have them, and they are certainly doing their customers a great injustice in supplying them with unscarified seed of low germination.

Every single pound of seed that we put out is scarified. If you order from us this spring—which we trust you will—the seed you will receive will be scarified. We certainly would not have the nerve to ship you seed that was not scarified, as we certainly would know what it would mean—a complete loss to you. Our seed will test above standard, and of the very highest quality that is possible to obtain.

Inoculate.

If we could only realize the many failures that have been caused by not inoculating the seed before sowing, we could then better appreciate the real value in inoculating. Sweet Clover, as well as other leguminous crops, requires inoculation before the best results can be obtained. Even Red Clover should be inoculated. You don't think it would pay you to inoculate it, but the fact is, you could not put your money to better use. The increase in yield would more than pay you for the cost of the inoculation. Now as to the Sweet Clover or Alfalfa crop. These crops demand that your land contain the proper bacteria before they will thrive. If your land does not contain the proper bacteria, you have no chance at all. Why take the chance, when the cost of inoculation is so very cheap, compared to that of losing the entire crop.

Now think this matter over seriously, and invest a dollar or so extra. It is the best crop insurance you can possibly buy—bar none. Insure your crop against failure—not failure alone, but for increased production and bigger profits. Prices and full description of NITROGEN will be found on inside back cover page of catalog.

Our Price Low.

When we say that we can offer Sweet Clover seed for less money than anybody else, we really believe we can. We would not make this statement, unless we felt that we could live up to it. We handle large quantities of Sweet Clover—several cars each year, and no doubt handle more than anyone else in the Seed Business, and together with our wonderful buying connections in the growing centers, we are able to pass this big saving on to our customers. Last spring we sold Sweet Clover all the way from \$2.00 to \$5.00 per bushel lower than any of our competitors. You can buy direct from us at wholesale prices, and we give you every assurance as to quality of our seeds.



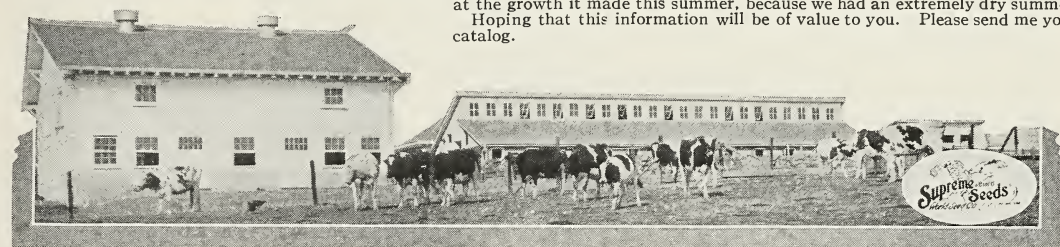
MR. W. W. RICHARDS of Balsam, Minn., says: The seed I got from you came fine. Several of my neighbors said that I had an uncommonly fine stand for such a dry year on new ground.

MR. G. T. PURCELL of Wellston, Okla., says: The seed gave entire satisfaction. I got an extra stand. Got 50 bushels of Oats per acre, and a perfect stand of Alfalfa. I can recommend your seed to anyone.

MR. ZACK LIGHT of Freedom, Ind., says: I am well pleased with the seed I got from you last spring. They grew fine and I have got a good stand.

ALVIN P. ALLEN of Omro, Wis., says: The Sweet Clover seed that we purchased from you last spring was as good an investment as we have made for some time. We sowed it with oats and when we cut the oats, cut the top off the Sweet Clover and then cut a crop of hay off from it the first of October that more than equalled our Red Clover or Timothy hay crop this year, and besides the horses and cows, and calves and hogs, ate it better than any hay we have ever hauled into the barn. Another field we turned the cows into early in October and they fed on it continuously until it snowed a few days ago.

I have read that cattle did not take to the hay and pasture readily, but I will say that our cows relished Sweet Clover hay and pasture as much as any feed that we have ever fed them. I was very much surprised at the growth it made this summer, because we had an extremely dry summer. Hoping that this information will be of value to you. Please send me your catalog.





MR. MELVIN HAYES, a farmer living near Sawyer, said that he harvested a crop of Hubam Clover valued at \$4,200. This record production was obtained from a planting of five acres. It only required a few pounds of seed.

**Sold Only
In Sealed
Bags**

Hubam Clover

THIS new clover is a very vigorous, rapid growing annual white blossom sweet clover which was discovered at the Iowa Experiment Station in 1916 by Prof. H. I. Hughes, Chief of Farm Crops Department.

In the first comparison with other clovers at the Iowa Station in 1917 it made the remarkable growth of 4½ feet, while medium red clover beside it under exactly the same conditions made a growth of 5 inches and common sweet clover 14 inches. Since that, many 10 foot growths have been reported from various parts of the United States. Two hay crops—or one hay and one seed crop, or one seed crop (depending on the location) can be secured the same season that the crop is planted.

As a Green Manure. In addition to its value as a hay crop, at once apparent because of its exceedingly rapid and luxuriant growth, it surpasses all other crops for green manure and soil improvement purposes. The people of the whole world depend for their food upon the productivity of our soils. It is common knowledge that many of our soils are already so infertile as to be unprofitable and no longer cultivated. On other soils it is much more difficult to grow crops profitably than was formerly the case. These soils need nitrogen and organic matter. The only economical means of restoring them so as to make production profitable is by growing clover on them. Clover (legume) is the one plant that can take the inexhaustible supply of nitrogen from the air, assimilate it for its own purposes and render it available to other plants. **THE LOGICAL CLOVER TO USE IS THAT ONE WHICH MAKES THE GREATEST GROWTH IN THE SHORTEST TIME. HUBAM CLOVER MAKES A MUCH GREATER GROWTH IN 100 DAYS THAN RED CLOVER OR BIENNIAL SWEET CLOVER DOES IN A YEAR.**

As a Pasture Plant. Occupying an important place as an emergency hay crop, unsurpassed as a green manure crop, the fact that it is **ONE OF THE MOST NUTRITIOUS PASTURE PLANTS** makes it especially valuable for cattle, sheep and horses.

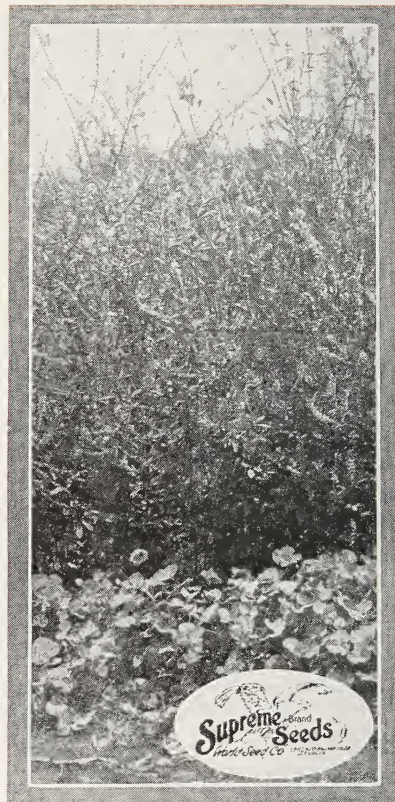
The Bees' Paradise. It is moreover, of the greatest importance to bee keepers, and by them freely predicted to revolutionize the honey industry, inasmuch as the clover begins to bloom from two to two and a half months after seeding, blooming in great profusion from eight to twelve weeks. **BY PLANTING HUBAM CLOVER CONTINUOUS BLOOM MAY BE PROVIDED FROM JUNE UNTIL FROST.** One acre of Hubam will produce more nectar than any other clover known, while in quality and flavor, pure Hubam honey has not been surpassed.

Type of Soil Required. Under ordinary conditions Hubam will make a very satisfactory growth on any soil of average fertility which is not distinctly acid. Like all other crops it makes its greatest growth on the most fertile soils. It makes its best growths on lime lands; yet perfect fields have been produced on soils which do not show a lime reaction. Excellent growths have been secured on practically pure sand, red clay, gumbo, loess and loam soils. It is not recommended to seed on acid soils. If the soil is acid apply ground limestone before seeding the clover.

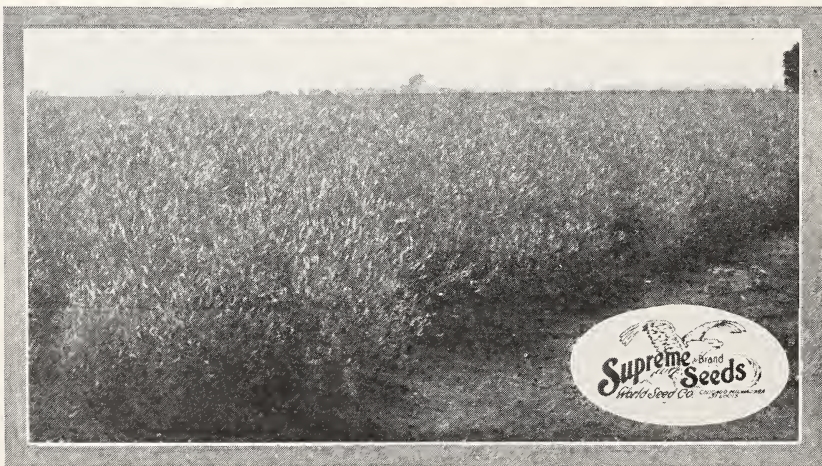
Improves Soil While Producing Seed. Practically all the Hubam Clover grown during the next few years will be for seed production. Under average conditions yields of from four to ten bushels of seed

may be expected. In California a yield of 16½ bushels has been reported. At the same time that the seed crop is being produced, Hubam will produce a maximum amount of pasture for bees and greatly improve the soil. If after harvesting the seed, the straw is plowed under with the stubble and roots

it will prove of nearly as great value for green manure as if seeded for that purpose alone. The straw makes a very superior feed for horses and mules and may be fed to advantage to other classes of stock.



Note comparative growth of Hubam and Red Clover, sown at the same time



This field produced over \$500. per acre this year for its owner

**Mr. Collingwood
in Rural New
Yorker Says:--**

"Northern farmers are to have the help of what we believe to be the greatest manurial plant ever brought to their attention. This is the annual white sweet clover. Inside of 100 days it will bring to the soil and distribute as much nitrogen as a farmer can hope to get from fifteen loads of manure to the acre, which seems like an incredible statement, but we believe time will fully vindicate this judgment.

**We Pay
The
Freight**

MR. S. M. COLLINS of Avondale, Pa., says: The seed I bought from you last spring, were all anybody could ask for. It grew and bids well for a good crop of Clover, the coming harvest.



There Will Be An Enormous Demand for Seed

AT the close of the 1920 growing season, there was not over 300 bushels of Hubam Clover in the World. Just last year the seed sold freely at \$10.00 per lb. and everyone who planted it, made big profits. The seed this year is still high in price and must be carefully conserved for multiplication during the next few years to satisfy the World demand. Hubam Clover is giving satisfaction wherever it is grown—it is returning the grower enormous dividends on his land. Yields as high as 16 bu. per acre have been reported, and the average yield runs around 4 to 6 bu. per acre. Take for instance, seed selling as low as 50 cents per lb. this would bring you from \$120.00 to \$300.00 per acre. And, if you only received 20 cents per lb.—you would get \$50.00 to \$120.00 per acre. And you cannot count the profits received from the sale of the seed, as the only profit—but you must consider that Hubam is building up your land, and is worth several dollars per acre for fertilizing purposes alone. Hubam Clover will do in ONE YEAR what the biennial White Sweet Clover will do in two years. You cannot hope to secure a crop, that will yield you anywhere near as large returns as new Annual White Sweet Clover.

Thousands and thousands of farmers will be disappointed this year again—the supply of Hubam will be gone long before seed ng time. Those who put off ordering until time to sow will not be able to secure any seed at all. There is only a very small quantity of seed to be marketed this year, and which will be sown mostly for seed production. The extraordinary heavy demand insures you a big price again next year, and for several years to come. Our opinion is that seed will be selling at better than 50 cents per lb. next season—this insures you a handsome profit. Those who grew Hubam for seed purposes this year are making barrels of money—the all the way from \$200.00 to \$1000.00 per acre. You might as well partake in these profits—they are yours for several years to come, for Hubam is a crop that has come to stay, and will be a big producer every year.

Mark our word—we will be out of seed long before seeding time, and our belief is, that many growers will get as high as \$5.00 to \$8.00 per lb. late in the season. We will protect our low price just as long as we have seed—we only have a few hundred pounds to offer. Start growing Hubam this year—it is a source of big income, whether grown for seed purposes or not. It is worth a trial on your farm—agriculturists all over the United States say there is no other annual legume that can compare with Hubam. Order your seed today before our supply is exhausted.

Rate and Method of Seeding.

Hubam Clover may be grown either in cultivated rows—in solid seeding with or without a nurse crop—in the same manner as you would the common Red Clover. It is no more difficult to grow than Red Clover, in fact, will grow on lands where Red Clover would not grow at all. It is more like the Biennial Sweet Clover, and it will grow anywhere.

In cultivated rows, two pounds of seed is sufficient, and in solid or broadcast seeding, we would advise sowing at the rate of 8 to 12 lbs. per acre. Of course if you sow in cultivated rows, it is necessary that you cultivate, just like you would Corn—and if necessary, weed out in the row. Up to this time, seed has been very expensive, so seeding in rows has been the most common method used. The seed can now be sown broadcast, at the rate of about 8 lbs. per acre, and splendid results may be expected. We advise early seeding—preferably in March or April. A light seeding of Oats may be used as a nurse crop.

You will begin to notice blossoms the last of June, and ripe seed about the middle of July. This first seed will be shattered off, for the plant will become heavily laden with seed and bloom

until frost. In this latitude, we advise waiting until about the middle of September or just before the first hard frost. It may be cut with a common grain binder, and shock up the bundles putting 8 or 9 bundles in a shock, without a cap. Leave it stand in this manner for a week, then may be put in stack or under cover awaiting threshing. It is best to cut the crop early in the morning while the dew is on, and the seed will not shatter so bad, as when dry.

Price vs. Demand.

As we only have a few hundred pounds to offer this year, we will not be able to make a price that would hold good for any length of time—for our stock will go fast, and will only be a question of a short time, until we will have to refund thousands and thousands of dollars to customers who send in their orders too late. Our latest prices at all times, will be found on the price-list, which is sent along with this catalog, and on large quantities, we would ask that you refer to it. If we can quote lower prices than we are now asking we will gladly do so. **By Insured Mail or Express Prepaid:—** 1 oz., 20 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60 cents., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1.10. 1 lb., \$2.00.

Sold Only in Sealed Bags:—

We offer you the true *Certified* Hubam Clover, which we have carefully double re-cleaned and graded, and which is unusually bright and clean seed. The lot that we now have on hand (Dec. 1st, 1921) tests 99.8% pure, so if you get your order in early, we no doubt can send you some of this high testing seed.

Our seed has also been put through a most rigid scarifying process, insuring strong and vigorous germination. Our seed is the true Northern grown stock—extremely hardy and able to withstand the most adverse conditions.

To protect you—all our seed is sold in "Sealed Bags"—we take no chances at all, and if when shipment reaches you, and the seal is broken—we do not want you to accept it. The resources of our organization are pledged to give honest treatment and good seeds at all times—and to protect thousands of people who buy from us—it is necessary that "Supreme Brand" be put out in "Sealed" packages. This protection is worth hundreds and hundreds of dollars to farmers throughout the U. S. A., and foreign countries.



Hubam Sown in Rows for Seed Purposes.



MR. CHAS. B. SHAFFER of Benezet, Pa., says: The seed that I got proved to be good. I got a good stand, as I got a mixture of seeds. I think that they all grew.

Sold Only
In Sealed
Bags



An Excellent Field of Alfalfa and Timothy

Mixtures of Other Hay Plants with Timothy

TIMOTHY is generally sown in mixture with Red Clover, excepting localities where the soil conditions are so unfavorable for Red Clover that it cannot easily be grown. In this case, Alsike is generally used, for it adapts itself to adverse conditions, and seems to grow almost anywhere. When Timothy and Clover are seeded together in the spring with small grain as a nurse crop, a small cutting of Clover may be obtained the first fall. The following season, the meadow produces a good mixture of Clover and Timothy. After the second season the Clover will disappear, and a clear field of Timothy is the result. By sowing Alsike with the Timothy—both being perennials, the crop will remain for years, before the Alsike will disappear, and has this advantage over Red Clover.

There are two or three important reasons for the practice of growing Clover in mixture with Timothy. The mixed Timothy and Clover has a higher feeding value for cattle and sheep than Timothy alone. On soils where Red Clover grows well, if the first crop of Timothy and Clover is harvested comparatively early a second crop of Clover can frequently be harvested in the same season, either for hay or for seed. Furthermore a crop of clover will usually increase the productivity of the soil on which it is grown.

Timothy and Red Clover is the most common mixture in which Timothy is grown. Sometimes Mammoth Clover is used, but this variety tends to produce such a large growth of coarse stems the quality of the hay is not as good as that produced by Medium Red Clover. For soils which are not well drained, Alsike Clover is better adapted than Red Clover, and is often substituted for Red Clover in such situations. Alsike Clover has the further merit that when it is being cured it does not become discolored as easily as Red Clover. For this reason, Timothy hay may contain a considerable percentage of Alsike Clover and yet sell in the market for approximately the same price as clear Timothy.

On any soil where Red Clover can be grown, yet is not a sure crop, the practice of sowing both Red and Alsike Clovers with Timothy is recommended. This mixture is very commonly used by the leading farmers throughout the United States. In some seasons, when the Red Clover becomes badly winter-killed, most of the Alsike Clover may grow and produce a good hay crop. When both the Red and Alsike clovers survive the winter, a crop of hay composed of mixed Timothy, Clover and Alsike is produced, which is considered by some farmers to have a higher feeding value than Timothy and Red Clover.

In some localities, Alfalfa seed has been substituted for Clover, and meadows have been developed which produce one crop of Mixed Timothy and Alfalfa, and a second crop of clear Alfalfa hay each season. By seeding Timothy and Alfalfa together, the timothy will keep down the weeds, as well as the blue grass, which is the worst pest in the Alfalfa field. Seeding Timothy with Alfalfa has many advantages over that of sowing Alfalfa alone, and this method is being highly recommended by leading Alfalfa experts.

Satisfied Customers Our Aim. If upon first examination you don't like our mixed seed, fire it back. County Agents say that our mixed seed is superior to any mixed seed offered, because it is always dependable. Our seed is of high quality and we only offer one grade, and that is the best. We offer mixtures with different percentages of Alsike, but all lots are of the best quality. When you order mixed seed from us, you can absolutely depend on it being satisfactory—and we want you to distinctly understand that we are in no way connected with any other Mail Order Seed House, selling direct to the farmer. Our "Supreme Brand" seeds are not just ordinary country run stocks.

It is to your advantage to sow Alsike and Timothy mixed rather than sow Timothy, or Alsike alone. Timothy in itself is nothing more or less than a filler, and does not have a high feeding value, so the majority of farmers prefer a better feed, with higher feeding value. Alsike, along with Timothy, makes one of the very best feeds for all live-stock, and is preferred to Clover in a mixture. As far as feeding value is concerned, you'll agree with us that the Mixture is far better than feeding Timothy alone. As to production, all authorities on grasses and clovers say a mixture of Alsike and Timothy will produce more per acre than will either of the two crops sown alone. You will increase your yield of hay per acre, and have a much better quality of hay for feeding, and the cost of seeding is not much more than if you sow Timothy alone. Alsike is a perennial and will last for years, and for a pasture crop it can't be beat. The Alsike supplies nitrogen to the soil and enriches the ground for the Timothy. The results are, that you will receive increased production in hay and pasture, build up your land, and the crop will last much longer without re-seeding.

Really, friends, we cannot account for so many farmers sowing the pure Timothy when a mixture like this can be had at such a low price, and when you are assured of a better crop for all purposes. We can sell you all the pure Timothy you want, but we know you will be far better satisfied with the results of the Mixed crop. Our policy is to have you satisfied—both in the quality of our seeds, and the crops you secure.

**We Pay
The
Freight**

MR. PERCY BUMP of Austin, Minn., says: The sack of seed purchased from you last spring, consisting of Timothy and Alsike Mixed gave good satisfaction, although July and August were very hot and dry, without rain.



TIMOTHY and ALSIKE MIXED

Greatest Hay and Pasture Combination Grown

YOU demand Hay of the best quality, and that which will give you the greatest production. A mixture of Timothy with the Clovers, will give you greater yield, and produce a finer quality of hay, than either of the crops grown alone. It is an established fact and is recognized by all leading authorities that a mixture of Timothy and Alsike gives the best hay and pasture combination. No two crops do better together. They are both perennials, and mature at about the same time. You add fertility to your soil through the Alsike; the Timothy will thrive better when grown with the Alsike. The combination will last for years—giving you a permanent pasture or meadow mixture.

The quality of hay cannot be surpassed, and those who have used it prefer it to Red Clover and Timothy. What more valuable points can you ask for in a hay and pasture combination? It yields even more than Red Clover and Timothy, and gives you a better feed. A finer quality of hay. Alsike will thrive on poorer soils than Red Clover, and you do not run the chance of not getting a stand as with Red Clover.

Timothy and Alsike while especially well adapted to lowlands, however, thrives exceptionally well on upland. Alsike will grow on land deficient in lime, where Red Clover would not grow at all. It is a crop that we are mighty proud to recommend to our farmer friends, and we do not believe you can secure a better crop, for which it is intended. It is the best all-around hay pasture crop we know of, selling at the price.

Supreme No. 10. This grade contains 10% Alsike and the balance Timothy, which is a good mixture for the average farmer. We sell more of this mixture than we do our 20% mixture, on account, of the price. The price is practically the same as Timothy, so it is far more desirable to sow than Timothy alone. For those who wish a rich mixture, we advise the use of our Supreme No. 20.

Supreme No. 20. This grade contains 20% Alsike and the balance Timothy, and is a grade that is bound to give you a good rich seeding—heavy in Alsike. These mixtures are generally as they come from the fields—after being carefully re-cleaned and tested. All sold in sealed and branded bags. Percentages may vary from 1% to 4% either way on the 20% mixture. We always aim to give you your money's worth, and a little more.

Supreme No. 50. This mixture is a 50-50 position, containing 50% Alsike and 50% Timothy. This is a very rich mixture, and to those who are figuring on sowing Alsike alone, to be used for Hay and Pasture purposes—you will find that by sowing this mixture—you will secure better results. It will produce a very heavy seeding of Alsike, and you do not require near so much seed

per acre, as you do with our other mixtures. We would advise sowing our No. 50, at the rate of 10 to 12 lbs. per acre.

Time and Rate of Seeding. These mixtures may be sown either in the spring or the fall, but we advise spring seeding, as better results may be expected.

Alsike is the hardest of all the clovers, so there is no danger of winter-killing. We advise seeding at the rate of 12 to 15 lbs. per acre of our No. 20, and 15 to 20 lbs. of our No. 10. Excellent results may be expected at this ratio.





MR. JOHN POLLACK of DRUMMOND, Wis., says: I bought one bushel of Red Clover, and another bushel of Timothy Red Clover and Alsike mixed, and it is coming along in good shape. I want a couple bushels more.

**Sold Only
In Sealed
Bags**



A Seeding Made With Supreme No. 20.—Note the Richness of Alsike

Here's How We Save You Money

WE RECIEVE many letters from our customers saying that they saved a big lot of money by ordering of us, and ask us—"How in the world do you sell your seeds so cheap?" They are puzzled as to how we can accomplish this great saving. There are many fields where Alsike and Timothy are grown together, the same as Red Clover and Timothy, and are later harvested together. It is somewhat of a simple operation to separate Clover from Timothy, but it's a much harder matter to separate the Alsike from the Timothy. The Alsike and Timothy mature at about the same time, and the seeds are well matured when the crops are harvested. There is no special market value set on the mixed seed, and it could not be shipped to a market with a set price given on it, and, for this reason, it is judged and graded on a Timothy price basis—probably a little above. The price paid, of course, depends on the percentage of Alsike in the Timothy, but a light mixture usually brings a Timothy price. So the initial cost is not so much greater than Timothy.

We buy all our seeds in car lots, and in this way effect a big saving in freight and the cost of first handling. We bring this seed in from the country where it is grown, reclean and regrade it thoroughly. If the mixture does not contain enough Alsike, and does not come up to our recommendations, we take more Alsike and mix it in, so as to be sure of a good, rich mixture. If the Alsike is predominant in the mixture, we generally mix in more Timothy, or offer it out as a special lot.

Our prices are based on the lowest first cost, and we are in position to offer you better values than our competitors for less money. Besides we are able to "PAY THE FREIGHT" on all shipments—which is made possible through our large distributing system, out of Chicago, St. Louis and Milwaukee. We handle very large quantities of this mixed seed (probably a hundred car loads each season) so buying in such enormous quantities, we are bound to save you money—quality considered. Read our *Guarantee* on inside front cover page of catalog—it protects you against any inferior seed. Read what our customers say about our seed—who used it *last year*. We do not publish any testimonials over one year old. We don't leave off the date; the ones where there is no date—were given us in the fall, after the crops were harvested. Our advice to you is to beware of high freight rates. When comparing our prices with others, make sure of the freight charges. If you wait until the seed is at the station, you will be disappointed. We relieve you entirely of that worry, for WE PREPAY THE FREIGHT in advance.

T. A. & C. Mixed. This mixture consists of Red Clover, Alsike Clover and Timothy seed. We offer this mixture in one grade only, and it runs from 15% to 20% Clovers. This proportion seems to make the most popular seeding, and is one that we can recommend highly to you. One advantage this mixture has over the Red Clover and Timothy mixed is that after the Red Clover dies out, the Alsike will remain and you will still have a permanent seeding. And too, if the Red Clover fails to catch, you will still have a good stand of Alsike and Timothy.

T. & C. Mixed. Many of our customers demand the Red Clover and Timothy mixed, and for those who wish this combination, we advise ordering the T. & C. Mixed seed. Our seed is of the highest quality and is bound to please and save you money on your seed bill. This mixture will contain from 15% to 20% Red Clover and the balance Timothy. It should be seeded at the rate of 12 to 15 lbs. per acre for best results.

**We Pay
The
Freight**

JONES of Petersburg, Ill., says: The seed I bought gave excellent satisfaction. I sure praise your seed and think I shall order more in the spring. I shall always recommend your seed.



"Our Favorite" Clover-Grass Mixture

"The King Of Them All"

OUR Favorite" Clover-Grass Mixture consists of 50% Leguminous crops (the clovers) and 50% Timothy, or thereabouts. As nearly as possible we arrange to have 20% Red Clover, 10% Alsike, 10% Alfalfa and 10% Sweet Clover—and 50% Timothy. This proportion will vary somewhat, for in some cases it will contain 20% Alsike and 10% Red Clover—20% Sweet Clover, and 10% Red Clover, and vice versa. In any event, you get the full 50% Clovers in every lot, and mixed in the proportions as stated above.

Ten Sound and Logical Reasons Why This Mixture Will Please

- (1) It is the best and richest grass combination you can buy.
- (2) The cost of seeds is very low compared with buying the grass seed separately.
- (3) It is thoroughly re-cleaned and new seed of high germination.
- (4) It rebuilds the soil while growing a big paying hay crop.
- (5) It inoculates the land while preparing it for Alfalfa.
- (6) It produces one of the heaviest hay crops of any grass mixture we have ever sold.
- (7) It is mixed in the right proportions, all ready to sow.
- (8) It contains half Legumes (Clovers), the nitrogen gathering crops that rebuild the land.
- (9) It requires a less number of pounds of seed to sow an acre than any of the other grass mixtures.
- (10) It should be used as it will save you money on the first cost of seed and make you money in the way of larger crops.

Every buyer of Grass seed should study the many advantages we offer in this special mixture. Think of the saving you will make; a mixture containing one-half legume crops selling at a price less than the price if they were bought separately. We are able to offer this wonderful Grass and Clover combination at bed-rock prices, simply because these seeds have been threshed together, and have no definite market value. We are always able to buy them at a low price and are giving our customers the advantage of our low purchase price.

This mixed seed has all been carefully re-cleaned and is free from noxious weeds, so far as it is possible to obtain. You will make a handsome saving by purchasing this mixture.

We cannot urge you too strongly to take advantage of the special low price we are giving you. Our customers claim that "Our Favorite" mixture is the "King of them all." The advantages you have in sowing this mixture are numerous, and should be well received by you.

Our Guarantee protects you on quality—the seed is bound to yield abundantly, because all our stocks are Northern Grown, vigorous and full of vitality. 10 to 12 lbs. of "Our Favorite" Mixture is quite sufficient for one acre. That's because our seeds are of high germination, and every seed will do its share. Start "Our Favorite" working for you this spring—it will make you more money than any other crop you can grow.

Alfalfa and Timothy Mixed

YOU probably have never heard of anyone seeding Alfalfa and Timothy together, have you? Well—it is being done every year with excellent success. Here is what the Wisconsin Press Bulletin has to say about this mixed seeding:—

"Blue Grass in the Alfalfa field, the bug-bear of the grower, may not be fully retired, but it is on the way, judging from a four year old plot of Alfalfa and Timothy, on the Experiment Farm at Madison, Wisconsin. Blue Grass crept in on the low wet spots in all the adjoining plots, even those of hardy variety, after the hard winter of 1917-18, but in the Alfalfa-Timothy plot, hardly a spear of blue grass stands up and the Alfalfa is unusually luxuriant in growth. The Timothy does unusually well in the combination seeding it seems, on the dead Alfalfa roots.

The seeding in this plot says L. F. Grayberg, in charge of the experiment, was one-fourth Timothy and three-fourths Alfalfa. In fields cut at the stage when the Timothy heads are forming, the timothy contains 14 per cent protein."

Alfalfa grown along with Timothy produces more tons per acre the first cutting than Alfalfa would alone, and the second cutting of Alfalfa is larger. The Timothy comes along again in the fall, and gives protection to the Alfalfa crowns, insuring against winter-killing. Timothy and Alfalfa produces a finer quality of hay, than either crop sown alone. It produces more. It costs less to make the seeding, and protects your crop from Blue Grass and Weed invasion.

Blue Grass is a deadly enemy to Alfalfa. If you have been troubled in this respect—we advise this mixed seeding. On wet and damp soils, where weeds and blue grass thrive the best—it is also advisable to seed the mixture, rather than Alfalfa alone. This mixed seeding is surely worthy of your consideration—let us tell you more about it.

We offer the Alfalfa and Timothy already mixed, containing 75% Alfalfa and 25% Timothy. We will be glad to furnish you with samples. We advise seeding at the rate of 15 lbs. per acre.

Cheapest and Best You Can Buy

Bucklin, Mo., 11-7-21

Dear Sirs:

Last spring I bought one bushel of clover seed from you. They were not only the finest looking seed I ever bought but they grew better than any seed I ever sowed. This next spring I will need a lot more seed and I expect to buy from the World Seed Co., because they are the cheapest and best seeds you can buy. I remain your friend and customer,
C. M. Stinson

MR. JNO. C. BRUNER of Blairsville, Pa., says: Your seeds grew nice—they were just as you sold them to be.

MR. FRED SHIRHOFF of Marysville, Ohio, says: In regard to the seed I got of you last spring will say, that I never had a finer stand of Clover.

MR. JOHN WALTER, JR., of Plainsfield, Wis., says: The seed you shipped me grew alright. I have a good stand of Sweet Clover.

MR. RICHARD PEIL of Bailey's Harbor, Wis., says: I am well pleased with your seeds. I tested it when it arrived and found everything O. K. Had a fine stand of corn of good quality

MR. ELMER ULLMAN of Merrill, Wis., says: I am perfectly satisfied with the seed I sent for, from your company, as it all grew fine.

MR. THOMAS SCHMOUTZ of Monica, Pa., says: I have received seed from you several times and am perfectly satisfied with the results. I would not ask for better.

MR. WM. WOOD of Bagley, Wis., says: The seed grew all right, and I am well satisfied.

MR. MARVIN E. WARRICK of Ashland, Ohio, says: I received the Clover promptly last spring, and thought it the finest seed I ever saw. I sowed it the first week in April and I believe I got the best set of Clover I ever had.

MR. WM. KAMER of St. Henry, Ohio, says: Your seed has grown and germinated splendidly so far.

MR. A. G. SNYDER of Hershey, Pa., says: I have two fields of Clover, nice stands, and am well pleased with your seed in every way.



MR. M. T. BABBITT of Trempealeau, Wis., says: The lawn grass seed I purchased from you gave perfect satisfaction, in every particular, even under adverse conditions. I think fully 98% of seed germinated.

**Sold Only
In Sealed
Bags**

Red Top or Herd's Grass

RED TOP is really a wonderful grass, and especially under adverse conditions where other grasses and clover will fail to grow. It is particularly well adapted to low wet lands, in marshes. However, it is well adapted to all soils where other grasses grow. Red Top in a combination of grasses is fine, as it is one of the very best grasses we know of for pasture. It comes on early in the spring, will go through the summer in fine shape, and will stand the severest droughts. It has the widest range of any grass in America as a general utility grass.

Red Top will be found in nearly all permanent pasture mixtures, and it is also fine to mix in with white clover and blue-grass for a lawn. You will find Red Top to fill a long-felt want where other grasses are hard to grow, especially in swampy lands, and in grass and clover mixtures.

Orchard Grass

ORCHARD Grass is an exceptionally valuable sort for either pasture or hay crop, and, on account of its earliness, it is especially valuable for a permanent pasture. We have always been very fond of Orchard Grass, and it is a crop that we would like you to grow. It is especially well suited for shady places, such as orchards and groves, and does well on nearly all types of soil, but does best on deep, rich, sandy loam or clay soils.

When Orchard Grass is closely cropped, it grows up very quickly and is ready for grazing in ten or twelve days. When grown for hay, more than one crop can be obtained in one season, and when only one crop is cut, the aftergrowth is very heavy and gives splendid and rich pasture until late in the fall. The roots extend to a great depth, and it will stand droughts better than most other grasses and is extremely hardy. It grows in tufts and is therefore best sown with other grasses. It flowers in June, about the same time as red clover, and is

very often grown with it. It blooms three weeks earlier than timothy.

Orchard Grass is a wonderful producer of the finest quality of hay, which grows to a height of about 3 feet. We don't see why more farmers do not grow this crop. We would advise sowing a small acreage at least.

Kentucky Blue Grass

WE DO NOT believe there is another grass that is so popular as Kentucky Blue Grass, and you will find it growing in every state in the Union. Kentucky Blue Grass is used more for lawn purposes than any other grass, and is also used extensively as a pasture crop. Nothing better for this purpose. It will stand severe heat and drought, and is so hardy that it will stand the most extreme winters.

See price-list for prices.

English Blue Grass or Meadow Fescue

THIS is the most nutritious of all grasses by far. It is a most persistent grower, resists drought and cold winters, makes excellent hay, and cattle thrive on it, whether in a green or dry state. It really is a wonderful pasture grass, and is becoming more and more popular every year. It is a grass that should be sown more extensively, and we hope to see more of our farmers raising this profitable crop in a few years. It is well worth your trial anyway, and if you wish some good dope on it from head-quarters, write to the Department of Agriculture for a bulletin on this crop. They will tell you all about it and give you some pointers that will be very valuable.

It will succeed on any good corn land, but thrives best on rich, heavy soil; even gumbo land will make a good crop. We would advise sowing one bushel, or 24 lbs., of seed to the acre for best results. See prices on price-list.

Lawn Grass Mixtures

WHAT pride—what joy and what pleasure do you get out of a well-kept velvety green lawn? What goes to make the home more beautiful? Are we not sometimes too careless about the general appearance of our lawns? Everyone can have a pretty green lawn, which will be admired by all who see it. Probably you have tried and failed—it's not on account of your soil altogether, but because you were not particular when buying your seed. You probably were fooled into buying the "commission box" package, and if you did,—no wonder you failed. We specialize in Lawn Grass—we test our seeds—we know they will grow. We may charge a trifle more for our "Royal Garden Lawn Mixture," but we are, at the same time, giving you honest value, and a mixture on which you can depend as being high grade. It usually requires from 1 to 2 lbs. of seed to seed 500 square feet.

Royal Garden Lawn Mixture.

For general use this mixture cannot be beat, and is peculiarly well adapted to all soils throughout our territory. We sell thousands and thousands of pounds of this special mixture, which is recognized everywhere as being a leader in Lawn Grass mixtures.

Shady Lawn. This mixture is made up of grasses that are well adapted to growing in woods and shady places. You will find it very satisfactory to grow where your lawn is shaded.

White Dutch Clover. White Clover is very good to use in starting a lawn, as it grows very quickly and easily gets a stand. We use it in all of our mixtures.

Ky. Blue Grass. No other grass so popular, and is used very extensively in lawn mixtures. Many of our customers prefer buying the Blue Grass and other seeds separately and mixing them themselves.

MR. ROBERT TAGGE of Plymouth, Wis., says: That seed corn was very good. Every kernel grew. We are satisfied and if we need some seed again, I will call on you.

MR. D. F. HOFFMAN of Doylestown, Ohio, says: The Clover seed I got from you was very fine seed, also received good weight. If you treat all your customers that way, you should succeed in your business.

MR. JOHN GUTHALS of Farmersville, Ill., says: The seed I received from you last spring was of your best grade. It made a good stand of grass, as good as could be expected. It is good and thick and laying flat, so as to cover up the roots for the winter.

MR. WALTER E. BELL of Neillsville, Wis., says: The seeds I received from you were O. K. They seemed to grow well although we had a very dry year for grass seed to get a very good start.

MR. JOHN C. WILKENING of Cissna Park, Ill., says:—The sweet clover I got from you grew fine. When I need more seed, I will send my order to you.

MR. E. A. GIERTY of Lexington, Mo., says: The seed sent me last spring gave good satisfaction. I have no complaint to make, and I expect I will need more seed next spring. Send catalog and prices.

MR. CARL SKUMLIEN of Whitehall, Wis., says: In regard to the seed I got from you, can say it was very satisfactory and I got all I expected for a crop.

MR. B. S. HAHN of Tyrone, Ky., says: The seeds I bought from you were O. K. in every respect. I will place another order with you in a few days.

MR. J. C. LIGHTCAP of Mansfield, Ill., says: The Sweet Clover I got from you last spring was very satisfactory and was much cheaper in price than I could get elsewhere. It is growing fine and I have a fine stand.

MR. ARTHUR A. ANDERSON of Washburn, Wis., says:—The seed turned out in fine shape and is satisfactory in every way.

MR. JOHN PETERSON of Florence, Wis., says: The Sweet Clover I purchased from you last spring is O. K. and it could not have been any better.

MR. HERMAN J. RADDEMAN of So. Milwaukee, Wis., says: The seeds I got from you were very satisfactory. If I am in need of more seed, I will order from you.

MR. HENRY T. GRAY of Alexander, Ill., says: The seed was received in good shape and made a good stand and growth.

**We Pay
The
Freight**

FRANCISCAN SISTERS St. Mary's School, of Odanah, Wis., say: We are highly pleased with your seeds and we feel that the yield was all we could have expected.



Forage Crops

NOTHING pays better for a stock-raiser or a dairy farmer than a few acres of Forage, for it not only yields at least half again as much hay per acre as timothy or clover but is also of the greatest feeding value and milk-producing quality. When spring conditions are so unfavorable that other crops fail to grow, or when the season is so late and wet that corn will not mature any more, forage is invaluable.

Millets

Golden. (Formerly called German). This grows very rank and is one of the best varieties for hay or fodder. On good, rich soil it will make a growth of 4 to 5 feet high, and, although the hay may seem coarse, yet it is so tender that if cut at the right stage, which is when in full bloom, even hogs will eat it quite greedily. A yield of 5 tons of hay per acre is nothing unusual. Sow 3 pecks per acre. Golden Millet will withstand dry weather remarkably well. We handle pure seed stocks of strong vitality, and will be glad to send samples of the seed we offer.

Japanese. (Billion Dollar Grass). The best soil on which to sow this millet is one which is in a fair condition of fertility and inclined to be wet rather than dry. It is adapted to all sections of the country and will grow 6 to 8 feet high, yielding 15 to 20 tons per acre. It is excellent for silage and fully equals the best corn-fodder as food for milch cows. The seed may be sown broadcast at the rate of 20 to 25 pounds per acre, but it is better to sow it in drills 10 to 15 inches apart, using 10 to 12 pounds per acre, as this variety stools remarkably and should not be sown too thick. Japanese Millet is much leafier than Common Millet.

Siberian. Is extremely hardy, withstands drought wonderfully, and is about two weeks earlier than Golden Millet, growing 2½ to 3 feet in height.

Hungarian. This variety is a little earlier than Golden Millet, and is very popular in the Eastern States, where seasons are shorter than in the West. It gives very good yields on good soils.



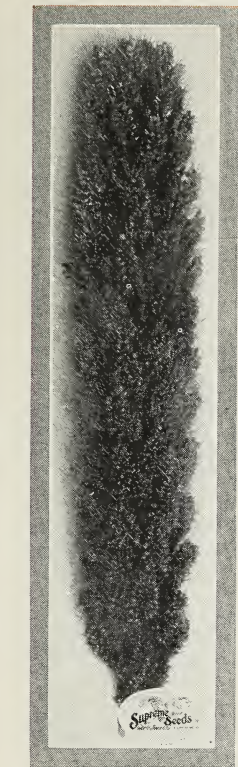
Broom Corn. Broom Corn is one of the best paying crops and is adapted to any soil that will grow corn. It will make a crop with very little rain. One acre will yield 1 to 1¼ tons of cured brush and up to 40 bushels of seed which is nearly equal to oats in feeding value. Plant 5 to 8 pounds per acre, in drills 3½ feet apart, and in rows 3 inches apart, and cultivate like corn. Improved Evergreen is the variety you should grow, on account of its color and quality of brush; ripens very early, grows about 8 to 10 feet high, brush of good length, fine, and straight.

Milo Maize Corn. This is very similar to Kaffir Corn, but grows a little larger head and produces a little more. We prefer Kaffir Corn to Milo. We would recommend planting about 5 pounds per acre.

Kaffir Corn. An excellent fodder plant, yielding two crops of fodder during a season. The stalks keep green and are brittle and juicy, not hardening like other varieties of sorghum, and making excellent fodder, either green or dried, which is highly relished by cattle, horses and mules. For fodder, sow 1 to 1½ bushels, either broadcast or in drills.

drought-resistant than the Amber, and is used more extensively throughout the South and Southwest.

Sorghum. We have some excellent stock grown for us in the North of the Amber type, and which is giving such excellent satisfaction every where. We take practically all this grower's output, and he grows for Sorghum purposes only, so you can bank on the best that is grown anywhere. Below we show you his mill—and we can vouch for the extra fine quality of molasses he makes. That's why we are so enthusiastic over the quality of our Sorghum seed—we know just the kind of molasses it produces. See our special low prices on price list.



Golden Millet

Buckwheat, (Japanese.) The most popular variety. The grains are dark brown, and considerably larger than Silver Hull. It is also earlier than other types, and is no doubt better suited for light and sandy soils. The Silver Hull is largely recommended for Bees, also will produce a little larger crop. We have excellent stocks of both varieties.

Cane Seed. We have the Early Amber and Early Orange, which are the two leading standard varieties. Early Amber is the type most generally used, and produces the largest yield, also a little earlier than the Orange. The Early Orange is claimed to be a little more



MR. FRANK JOBE of Barnard, Mo., says: The seed I bought from you gave good satisfaction. Whenever I need more seed, shall be glad to order from you.

MR. L. B. PRITCHETT of Rawlings, Va., says: The Iowa Silver Mine Corn I got from you last spring germinated and grew off well. I can heartily recommend this corn to anyone who desires a good poor land corn. It is a sure cropper—every stalk will have something on it.

MR. FRANK ZADDACK of Suring, Wis., says: The Timothy is alright. I've looked over the field, and it looks as though the seed all came up.

MR. ARTHUR H. LENZ of Split Rock, Wis., says: I am well pleased with the seed you sent me, as it all came up and grew very well, even though we had a very dry season.

MR. WM. J. WRIGHT of St. Marys, W. Va., says: In regard to the grass seed I bought from you last spring—it grew fine. I think every seed grew that I sowed.

MR. THOS. CARTER of Cuba City, Wis., says: In regard to your seed, was well pleased. It grew good at about 95%.



Making Molasses from Our Early Amber Strain

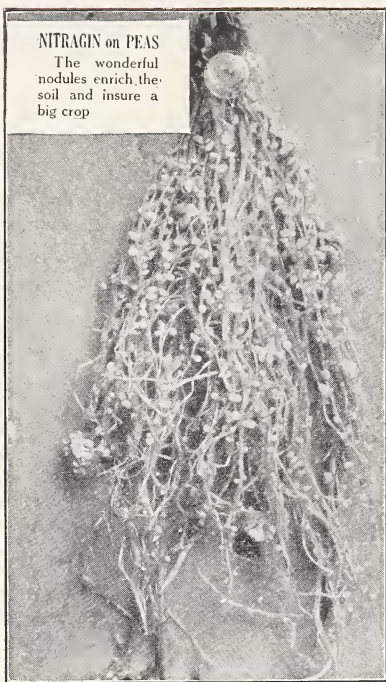


MR. L. P. BUILTA of Pine Village Ind., says: I did not see the seed you send me, as it was shipped to farm in Southern Indiana, but man and others there, said it looked best of any they had seen. I will need a good deal more next spring.

**Sold Only
In Sealed
Bags**

NITRAGEN on PEAS

The wonderful nodules enrich the soil and insure a big crop



Cow Peas The Greatest of Soil Reclaimers

WE HAVE not begun to appreciate the real value of this most profitable legume, and it can truthfully be said of Cow Peas, that they are the greatest of soil reclaimers. For the South, they cannot be beat, and if it were not for Cow Peas, there would be lots and lots of farms not under cultivation today.

You are interested in keeping your farm in a high state of cultivation, and we feel it a sense of duty to encourage the growing of this valuable crop. A crop of Cow Peas will enrich your soil and at the same time furnish the best of pasturage or hay for all live-stock. It is one of the leguminous crops which gather the nitrogen from the air, and the roots, reaching down deep into the soil, bring up the necessary potash, thus making a complete and natural fertilizer. Plowing under an entire crop of Cow Peas is one of the surest and most economical ways of improving the soil. However, if pasture or hay is desired, the first growth may be used for these purposes and the green stubble plowed under later in the season. They will build up worn-out or thin lands quicker than clover and we really do not know of another leguminous crop, except it be the Sweet Clover, that will thrive and do so well as Cow Peas on poor land.

Clover has been mighty high in price, and you are not always sure of a stand. You are reasonably sure of a good stand with Cow Peas, and they are much preferred in many instances. The value of the hay crop is on par with that of soy beans. Like soy beans, they should not be planted until the ground becomes thoroughly warm.

Don't let that land run down. Put it in a high state of cultivation and enrich your soil with Cow Peas. Cow Peas mean to the South what Red Clover does to the North. A real genuine soil-builder, combined with an excellent hay and pasture crop of the highest feeding quality. Sow Cow Peas this year.

Whippoorwill. This variety is the most common, and is the one generally sown. It has many advantages over the other varieties in that it is early and very easily handled. The Whippoorwill matures in from 70 to 75 days.

New Era. A reliable old standby, to be sure. It really is the earliest type of Cow Peas in existence today, and unquestionably one of the most valuable. It is much quicker in growth than any other type, growing upright and is a wonderful producer of peas. The peas are much smaller than other sorts, and do not take so many to the acre. We would advise using from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 bushel, which you will find quite sufficient.

Mixed. Now, if you wish a big producer, one to be used for hay or fertilizing purposes only, you will not secure better results from any other variety, than by sowing mixed peas. We strongly recommend sowing Mixed Peas in preference to other straight types, for either hay or fertilizing

purposes. The upright growing types will support the vining ones, making a much better growth, and will yield considerable more per acre. Mixed peas are the ones to sow if you want big yields, more forage and more money in your pocketbook. See our low prices on price-list.

Soy or Soja Beans A Wonderful Feed, Silage and Hay Crop

SOY BEANS, in our estimation is one of the very best crops you can grow—It will fit in anywhere. They build up your soil just like the clovers—high in feeding value, on par with Alfalfa—make excellent silage—especially desirable for feeding dairy cattle—they will resist drought—they are easily grown, they fit-in well in short rotation, in fact, they should be grown on every farm in the corn-belt.

Under favorable conditions, Soy Beans will produce from 30 to 40 bushels of Beans per acre, and from 12 to 15 tons of green forage, of the highest quality. Soy Beans are nearly on par with alfalfa, so far as feeding value is concerned, and the hay is relished by all kinds of live-stock. It is very high in protein and fat, and analyzes higher than oil-meal, and nearly equal to cotton-seed meal. You fellows who think you cannot grow Alfalfa successfully should certainly not overlook Soy Beans. The crop is adapted to poor soils, and does best on a medium soil, so there is no reason why you should not grow them.

Culture. Soy Beans will grow on land that will raise corn, and will even grow on much poorer land. They seem to thrive the best on a medium soil, and the land should be fairly well drained. We always advise the use of inoculation, and many times your success with the crop depends altogether on its use. The cost of inoculation is very small compared to the bigger returns you will receive with its use.

The seed-bed should be prepared in about the same manner as for corn, and care should be taken to have the land as free from weeds as possible.

When growing the crop for seed, we advise the use of about $\frac{1}{4}$ bushel per acre, and the beans should be drilled in rows the same as corn, and cultivated. The beans should be planted

about three inches apart in the row. When sown broadcast or in drills, we advise using from 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels to the acre. The Beans should not be planted until the ground becomes thoroughly warm. A very common method of seeding is to drill them in between the rows of corn in the last cultivation. oftentimes we find that they are drilled along with the corn.

We find that the best way to harvest the crop is just when the pods commence to form. Of course, if the crop is harvested earlier than this, it is more palatable to the stock, but taking in consideration the feeding value, it is best to cut at the time above stated. If to be saved for seed purposes alone, it is best to let the crop stand until most of the leaves have fallen before harvesting. Don't overlook the fact that Soy Beans are very popular as a silage crop, and a great many of our customers use it for this purpose. Goes mighty well with corn in the silo, making a very desirable feed.

Varieties:—There are quite a number of good types which no doubt would please you, and our leading variety is the *Medium Early Yellow*, and is very popular through the Central States. It does not produce the large amount of forage that some other types do, but is a heavy producer of seed. The *Hollybrook* is another good, early type suited to the Central States, and is found growing on the best farms. The *Early Brown*, *Early Green* and *Early Black* are other good medium early types, and can be grown in any state growing Soys. The *Ito San*, no doubt is the most popular variety for the Northern States, as it is very early and a heavy producer, of beans. We also have the *Mammoth Yellow* which is the old stand-by in the Southern States—producing a big yield of both beans and forage. It will not mature Beans North of the Ohio River.

We handle all the leading varieties, and quote you very attractive prices on your requirements.

**We Pay
The
Freight**

MR. WILLIAM MASON of New Braintree, Mass., says: A few lines about the growth of the crops, of the seeds from you were very successful. I was very much satisfied with the seeds and also the crops.



Canadian Field Peas

EACH year Canadian Field Peas are coming more and more to the front, and are now recognized as one of the leading crops. We have a tremendous demand for Canadian Field Peas each year, and are prepared to serve you to unusually good advantage. We are located right, and will be able to save you considerable money.

In the Northern States they are very highly recommended as a fertilizing crop, and are practically on par with Clover. They are exceedingly good nitrogen gatherers, and there is a place for them on most of the Northern farms. No crop rotation is complete without them, and we would certainly urge you to put in a few acres. Dairymen should study their great milk-producing qualities. They are a paying crop to every dairyman.

Field Peas should be sown early in April, at the rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 bu. per acre. If sown with Oats for fodder and hay, $1\frac{1}{2}$ bu. is quite sufficient. The peas should be sown first and plowed under, about 4 inches deep; the oats may then be drilled in. The crop will be ready for cutting when the oats are in the milk and pods formed on the Peas. This makes fodder and hay that will double the flow of milk. Oats and peas can make a double grain crop sown together. Peas may also be plowed under when in blossom as a fertilizer. See our price list for close wholesale prices.



Sand or Hairy Vetch

Winter, Sand or Hairy Vetch

The Best Soiling and Forage Plant Known

WE CONSIDER Sand or Hairy Vetch to be one of the best Legumes, and it will always be found the "Farmer's Ever-Ready-Friend." It has so many good qualities, and is being grown more freely each year. Farmers are learning the true value of Vetch, and find it to be one of the best paying crops they can grow.

Vetch is an annual, but will re-seed itself year after year and act as a permanent crop. It is noted for its extreme hardiness, wintering in fine shape. It remains green all winter under snow and is ready for pasturage earlier than any other crop in the spring. Drought, heat and cold do not affect it. It is relished by all classes of live-stock.

When it comes to yield, it can't be beat. It is surprising the amount of feed it will yield; 10 to 12 tons per acre are not uncommon. For cutting it should be sown with Oats in the spring, and Rye in the fall. Vetch is of a spreading nature, and should be sown with small grain to act as a support. When sown in April or May it can be cut for hay in August, and the second growth will provide abundant pasturage.

Vetch is very valuable as a winter cover crop, and nothing equals it in this respect. It is a great nitrogen gatherer, and adds large quantities of humus to the soil. Planted in the spring with oats, it will increase the yield of Oats to a wonderful extent by supplying an abundance of Nitrogen. After harvesting the Oats, the Vetch can then be pastured—then turned under as a green manure. Sow $\frac{3}{4}$ bu. of Oats to 12 to 20 lbs. of Vetch; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. of Rye to 25 lbs. of Vetch to the acre. Write for samples. See low prices on price-list.

Dwarf Essex Rape

RAPE, we believe is the most valuable forage crop that can be grown in connection with other grain crops. You will be surprised at the profitable returns if you sow Rape in the last cultivation of corn. It can be sown any time from early spring until August, and will grow on practically any soil in the United States. There is an increasing demand for the true Holland Grown Dwarf Essex Rape seed, which should go to prove that the crop is being met with great favor among the American farmers.

There has been lots of seed thrown on the market which is not the True Dwarf Essex type, and has been shown to contain considerable mustard and turnip rape. We have been exceedingly careful in securing our seed, so the stock we offer is the true Holland grown type.

Rape is very easily handled, and one of the most common methods of sowing is in the last cultivation of corn, at the rate of about 4 to 6 pounds per acre. It also may be sown in the spring with small grain. Don't overlook the high feeding value in this crop, and it is especially recommended for sheep and hog pasture. We know that there is no better forage for sheep than Rape. Rape is an exceptionally heavy yielder, too, which is an added advantage. One thing in its favor is the low cost of seedling per acre. Rape seed usually sells around 10 to 15 cents per pound, and will only cost you about 40 to 60 cents per acre to make the seedling. With this in mind, how can you afford not to put in an acre or two to Rape? If you are raising a bunch of hogs or sheep you should have it. We prefer seedling Rape in corn and pasture it in the late summer and fall. Rape stays green much longer than any other forage crops, and the early killing frosts do not seem to hurt it.

Big Krop Annual Pasture Mixture

WE HAVE prepared this mixture with the idea in mind of producing a large amount of green forage in quick time and one that will last reasonably well. It is something that every farmer should have on his farm. You have noticed as you drive through the country, that on nearly every farm there are old feed-lots and waste places that might as well be put to a crop like this and be yielding something. Just glance over your own farm and see if you haven't got an acre of ground some place that is not producing anything, and should be in some quick-growing crop to furnish some early spring pasture.

We do not know of a better mixture for hog pasture. Even though you have other pasture, it's well to do it anyway, for if you have a dry summer you will then be glad you had it. This mixture is made up of quick growing annual crops, such as Rape, Vetch, Kale, Cow-Peas, Soy Beans, Millet, Turnips, Field Peas, Cane, Barley, Speltz, Oats, etc. A wonderful heavy yielder, and certainly fine for what it is intended.

Sow from 30 to 50 lbs. per acre, in the spring, or even late in June or July. It's mighty cheap to sow, and is bound to please and give the best satisfaction. Our customers who have used this mixture call for it year after year. That's proof enough. See prices on price-list.



MR. JOHN WISKERCHEN of Maiden Rock, Wis., says:—Well pleased with your seed corn. I raised a slashing crop.



MR. ASHTON MORRELL, of Wyalusing, Wis., says: The seed you shipped me last spring all came fine. The Wisc. No 7 was sure a fine crop.

**Sold Only
In Sealed
Bags**



Perfect-Bred Corn Yields 70 Bu. per Acre

E. D. SCHMIT of Glen Haven, Wis., says: As I received a bushel of your Iowa Gold Mine Corn last spring, I want to tell you it is a Perfect-bred corn—one ear just like the other. I planted it on my poorest ground and I got 70 bushels per acre, and my good corn ground only brought 50 bushels per acre.

I must say that the World Seed Co. plants and sows their seed on my ground from now on. My spring order will reach you later.

Our Seed Corn Stood the Test

MR. M. J. ENGLER of Alma, Wis., says: I must say that I was very much pleased with that Seed Corn that I got last spring. The seed stood the test, for I took 100 kernels and found every one growing. There is no better seed corn on the market. I am also pleased with your prompt shipping, for I received the corn four days after I ordered it. I will need 2 bushels more of the Yellow Dent this spring.

Best Corn I Ever Planted

DAVID O'CONNELL, JR. of Blue Mound, Wis., says: In regard to the Seed Corn will say that it is as good a seed corn as I ever planted. I believe every kernel grew. I planted it on high land and I had a bumper crop. When I want more Good Seed Corn I sure will send to the World Seed Co.

Our Corn Made 81 Bu. per Acre

J. M. GRAHAM of Harvel, Ill., says:—All the seed I received from you was just fine, and I believe every seed came up. Had the best crops from all your seeds. The corn made me 81 bushels per acre. When I need more seeds you will certainly get my order.

Take Corn Growing Out of the "Uncertain Class"

**Make It a "Sure-Thing" by Planting
Pure Bred Seed**

CORN on a market basis of \$1.00 per bushel will cost you around 15 cents per acre to plant. The World Seed Company's Pure-Bred types which are BRED-UP for high and consistent yields, will only cost you around 30 cents per acre. For that small investment of 15 cents MORE per acre, you are reasonably assured of 10 to 25 bushels per acre INCREASED production. For the small sum of 15 cents per acre, you CANNOT AFFORD to plant common or crib run stock. These are plain-out facts. For just a fraction of a bushel increased yield, it will pay for the extra cost of seed. Did you ever think of it in this light? Or have you always considered the first cost as an expense? If you have—you are cheating yourself. We do not sell "show-stock"—you can't expect it at the price, but we do have some extra fine seed to offer. It was all selected early which insures vigor and strong germination.

Look over the list of varieties we offer—there is one that is well adapted to your section. Write us for samples—they are free for the asking. We want you to see how carefully we grade our seed—you can tell at a glance that it came from well matured ears—all selections being made by our corn expert.

The types we offer you are all "profit-makers" and are leaders wherever grown, and you cannot secure any higher yielding types, which combine the same earliness. Do not let a few cents more per acre stand in your way to 'larger yields' and 'better crops'. A few cents spent now will mean hundreds next fall, and means the best crop insurance you can buy. We guarantee our seed to please you in every way—test it out any way you wish, and if you are not perfectly satisfied, your money will be cheerfully refunded.

Silver King (Wisc. No. 7). This type was originally introduced by the Wisconsin Experimental Station, and comes from consistent selections from corn grown in Northern Iowa. The ears of the Silver King average 8 to 10 inches in length, filling out well to the tips. It is a very heavy yielder—yields as high as 90 bushels per acre have been reported. It is the best corn of its type, and every farmer who grows Silver King is well repaid.



**We Pay
The
Freight**

MR. ROBERT TAGGE of Plymouth, Wis., says: That seed corn was very good. Every kernel grew. We are satisfied, and if we need some seed again, I will call on you.



Early Yellow Dent. (Wisc. No. 8). This corn is also known as Minn. No. 13, and is noted chiefly for its early maturity and heavy yield. It can be depended upon to ripen every year in Wisconsin and similar latitudes. The ears are well filled, and average 7 to 9 inches in length. It is a very popular variety of Yellow corn, and is a heavy producer.

Golden Glow. (Wisc. No. 12). Prof. R. A. Moore of the Wisconsin Station introduced this variety several years ago. It is a cross between the Wisconsin No. 8, and a deeperkerneled variety. It is especially well adapted to conditions of Southern and Central Wisconsin, Michigan, New York and same latitudes. In favorable seasons, it has produced bumper crops in Northern Wisconsin, so therefore is one of the best varieties for general use. It is a beautiful golden-yellow dent; ears average 7 to 8 inches in length, symmetrical and well-filled. Our customers report heavy yields of our special strain—and it is just as sure to please you.

Pride of the North. The most popular of all 90-day types, because of its heavy yielding qualities, combined with earliness, and its strong and vigorous growing qualities. The ears are of medium size, being about 8 inches in length. The kernels are deep and of a rich yellow color and pinched dent. The stalks, although short, are large and very vigorous growers. The stock we are offering this year is extra selected and graded, and bound to please the most critical. Our guarantee protects you, absolutely.

King of the Earliest. A very popular variety, maturing in 85 to 90 days. It is a bright golden yellow. The stalks grow from 6 to 8 feet in height, with leaves close to the ground, making it valuable for fodder. The ears are medium in length, cob very small, closely set with long, deep kernels.

White Cap Yellow Dent. This type is early and ripens in from 90 to 95 days. It is one of the most popular types we know of, and is adapted to nearly all kinds of soil, but is especially well suited to poor, thin soil, where it is has out-yielded the well-known Leaming by at least 25 per cent. The grain is deep, flat and closely set together on handsome ears, white at the tip end, balance yellow. The fodder is strong and stocky, well furnished with leaf stalks; height from 7 to 8 feet. One of the best types used for Silage—a real and genuine producer.

Reid's Yellow Dent. More favorably known than any other type the old stand-by of the corn-belt farmer. It needs no introduction whatever—it is known every where, and by everyone. It is a deepkerneled, small cob corn, giving you a very high shelling percentage. It matures in from 110 to 120 days. All we ask is that you get our samples before you order. Our strain of Reid's is giving untold satisfaction wherever grown. We guarantee it to please.

Improved Leaming. A variety that is grown very extensively in the North for fodder and silage purposes, and in the Central States—as a main crop corn. Its real value is in its ability to grow under varied conditions, and produce big crops when other types would fail. The Golden ears are very uniform in size and shape, slightly tapering, well filled at tip and butt, 9 to 13 inches long. Grains are broad, deep,, thick and wedge shaped—no space between the rows. It is a favorite wherever grown.

Boone County White. One of the heaviest yielding White varieties, and one extremely popular. It is not safe for planting in the North, as it takes from 110 to 125 days to mature. Ears are uniform in size; grain, pearl white, very large and deep with large, strong germs that grow quickly and send down strong roots that produce strong lively plants, and big crops. If you are located where this corn will mature—there is no better. We have some extra fine selected stock, grown by one of the best growers in the United States, and you can depend upon our stock as being of the very best quality.

St. Charles White. (Red-Cob White). A large pure white corn with a Red-Cob. Grows very large in a short time—one of the best to feed green from the field, to cure and stack away or for the silo. It is used very extensively in the North as a Silage corn, and we doubt if you can find a better type for this purpose. It will yield as high as 45 tons per acre. Our stock is Southern grown, which is best adapted for this purpose. Get samples and prices before you order your Silage corn.

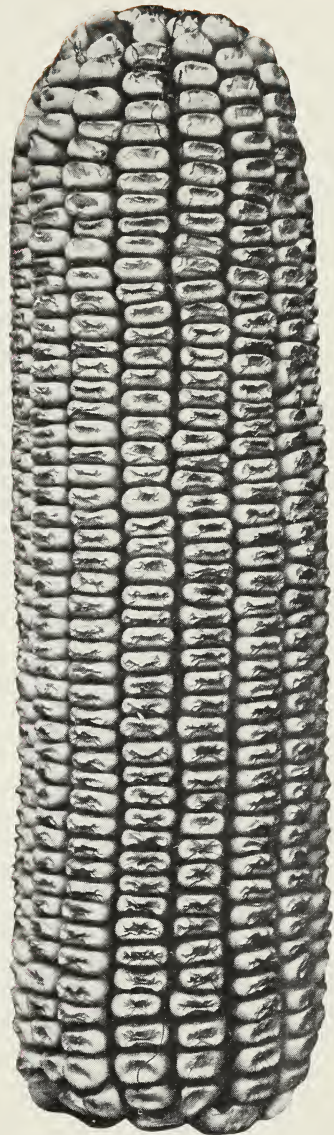
Eureka Ensilage. This not only grows the tallest and is the most leafy of the ensilage corns, but is as well productive of ears, yielding often 100 bushels of corn to the acre in altitudes permitting it to grow to maturity. Under ordinary conditions, makes more fodder and ensilage than any other variety grown. If you want the true Eureka Ensilage corn, we can supply you.

Longfellow Flint. A prolific early 8-rowed yellow variety of very handsome appearance. The ears are close large, broad kernels. It ripens in from 75 to 80 days, and is the most popular of the flint varieties.

Early 8-Rowed Canada Flint. For the North is an exceedingly valuable type. The ears are long with eight rows of bright golden yellow corn. Matures about the same time as the Longfellow.

Sanford's White Flint. An excellent variety of good size; grain a dusky white color. The best and earliest that we know of. It ripens in 75 to 85 day —unusually productive.

Earliest Sweet Fodder. An early sweet corn variety that will mature ears in the Northern States. Stalks are of medium height, sweet, juicy, tender and very nutritious. We consider this to be one of the most valuable fodder plants. It will increase the production of milk and cream, wonderfully. Many of our customers use it in preference to all others.



Reid's Yellow Dent



MR. HENRY COOK of Sanborn, Wis., says: Your seeds were perfectly satisfactory. Last year was the first year I didn't have to go through my oat fields and pull wild mustard. I consider your seeds free from wild mustard.

**Sold Only
In Sealed
Bags**

Don't Plant Horse Feed For Your Seed Oats

JUST exactly what we mean, too. We are certainly hitting the fellow who sows common, thrasher-run Oats for seed purposes. He is sowing nothing more than just common, ordinary *Horse-feed*. It is not clean, it is not pure—it is in no way fit for seed purposes. And yet, there are farmers who will *persist* in sowing this 'horse-feed' and then expect nice yields in return. And they don't consider that they are sowing from 10% to 20% dirt and trash that don't yield them anything. It's a miracle as to how some people get by in this world.

It only costs a few cents more per bushel to get pure, recleaned and graded seed—free from trash and other inert matter. You'll find that it pays, and pays big, to get improved stock each year, and we know that you will be highly pleased with the extraordinary quality we will ship. We don't make any brags about 100 bushel per acre yields—we don't tell you how rich you will get by growing some 'fancy-named' variety—but all we can offer, is good dependable stocks of known and well-tried standard varieties.

Iowa 103. Ever since this variety was first introduced by the Iowa Experimental Station it has met with favor among all leading Oat-growers. This variety is noted for its exceptionally heavy yielding properties, and we do not know of another variety that will out-yield it. In fact, there is nothing better than the Iowa 103. Prof. L. C. Burnett, agronomist, in charge at the Iowa Agricultural Station, is its propagator, and it was bred up from the old Yellow Kherson.

The Iowa 103, or White Kherson, is somewhat similar to the old type of Yellow Kherson, but is a better color, being white and clear. The Iowa 103 matures very early, and does not suffer from blight or rust, which makes it very valuable. The straw is very stiff, of medium height, and stands up extra well on heavy soils. A great stouter, and only requires from 2 to 2½ bushels per acre for full seeding. Start using the Iowa 103 this year and watch the increased profits and production. Write for samples and special prices.

Iowa 105. This type was also bred-up by Prof. Burnett of the Iowa Agricultural College, and its earliness and ability to get out of the way of the extreme hot weather, has made it one of the most called-for varieties in existence today. The grain of this variety is white, and very plump. It has a thin hull and is certainly an excellent variety to grow under average corn-belt conditions. It's a variety that is bound to make you money, and give entire satisfaction



Celebrated Iowa 103

Silver Mine. This is a heavier oat than the Iowa 103, and is sometimes preferred. Our stock is all Northern grown, of exceptionally fine quality, and pedigreed. The straw is very stiff and strong, and stands up well, and does not lodge readily; soft hull and large kernels, which makes it invaluable for feeding purposes. Medium early, probably two weeks later than the Iowa 105.

Silver Mine is a remarkable yielder for a medium early type, 125 bushels per acre having been reported, but we would not guarantee that much. It usually weighs out 40 to 42 lbs. to the bushel. Try our Silver Mine, as they are bound to please, and give you a banner yield.

Regenerated Swedish Select.

We have never been able to supply the demand on this variety—last year we were short several hundred bushels.

We do not go out and buy from every Tom, Dick and Harry, but all our stock of this type is grown for us in Montana, where oat-growing is at its best, and the stock we ship our customers, is beyond comparison with the ordinary stocks that are being offered. You don't have to take our word for it at all—all you need to do is to write for samples, and we can show you. Our seed is very large, bright, plump grains, generally testing out from 45 to 50 lbs. to the measured bushel. In fact, the field yielded 82 bushels per acre this season—and it was a bad year on oats. This will give you an idea as to their producing qualities, under adverse conditions. We really can't make a big special appeal to buy these oats, for we do not have but one car load, and these will not last throughout the season—we should have 8 to 10 cars to fill the demand. Next year, we will put out a much larger acreage, so will have plenty.

This variety has a very stiff straw that holds up well, and very seldom lodges. It is also drought resisting, as you can tell from the above yield. We want you to see samples, whether you buy or not—in fact, we will not have enough to go around but want our customers to see the fine quality, so that they can protect themselves on stock for another year.

In Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Northern Indiana and Ohio—they have given unusually satisfactory yields. We tried them out quite extensively last year, and our customers were very well pleased. They produce on the average of about 10 to 15 bushels more per acre, so even at a little higher price, they are big money makers. It's no rare occurrence at all for them to out-yield our common home-grown sorts.

If you really desire some of this seed this year, it will be well to order early, but in any event, we want you to write for samples. We are proud of the quality, and want you to try and introduce them in your section. You will be making money yourself, and doing your neighbors a good turn too. Write us about your requirements—try and arrange to put out 5 or 10 acres at least to this special strain of Swedish Select.



MR. M. V. DILLINGHAM of Blue Springs, Mo. says: The corn I bought from you was all right and came up good.

MR. BERT BACON of Spickard, Mo., says: Was well pleased with the seed, both Alsike and Sweet Clover, and will want more between now and the first of March.

MR. ARNOLD THIEL of Black Creek, Wis., says: I have had very satisfactory results from the Turkestan Alfalfa. The spring and summer being very dry and right after the harvest the results were not so good. But later we had several rains and towards fall my stand of Alfalfa was grand, even on the red clay hills, where the Barley wasn't six inches high at harvest. I am very much satisfied.

MR. LOMAN MORRIS of Summerfield, Ohio, says: I am well pleased with results I got from the seed I ordered from you last spring. Am thinking I will send you an order next spring.

MR. SAM JONES of Owingsville, Ky., says: I have a fine set of grass from the seeds I bought from you. I will always recommend your seeds to my neighbors.

**We Pay
The
Freight**

MR. G. T. PURCELL of Wellston, Okla., says: The seed gave entire satisfaction. I got an extra stand. Got 50 bushels of Oats per acre, and a perfect stand of Alfalfa. I can recommend your seed to anyone.



What Is Pedigreed Seed?

YOU probably are saying to yourself—"I know what you mean by a Pedigreed Percheron Stallion—a Pedigreed Poland-China Boar—a Pedigreed Hereford Bull—but what in 'Sam Hill' do you mean by Pedigreed Seed Oats? This is the very question we are going to try to make clear to you, and try and impress on your mind the many advantages in using Pedigreed Seed Stock.

There is always a beginning. Take the "Iowa 103 oats for instance. The beginning was with Prof. L. C. Burnett of the Iowa State Agricultural College, who took the old Yellow Kherson Oat and bred-up the famous "Iowa 103". This variety has been kept intact from other types, and when we say it is Pedigreed, we are able to trace it back to the Iowa State College. In fact, take all the seed we offer as true Pedigreed stock, we are able to trace them back to the beginning and can show wherein they have not been crossed or mixed with other types.

For your breeding purposes, you are not using a cross between a Percheron and Belgian—Poland China and Duroc, or a Hereford and Angus, but you are paying a few extra dollars for the services of Pedigreed stock, and to be honest, you are giving it considerable thought and study to make up in *YOUR* mind as to whether you are getting the best. You do not even hesitate in paying from \$15.00 to \$25.00 for the service of a Pure Bred Percheron Stallion, do you? You are willing to pay a few extra dollars for a good pure bred boar, and the same with cattle—why is it not just as logical and important to secure good pure bred seed oats, seed corn, and all other seeds you sow? Wouldn't the slight increase in cost, be more than made up in increased yields?

Don't be content with scrub stock—life and money is too short to "take chances" on the poorer things in life—the best is none too good. Listen—did you ever hear of a farmer getting rich breeding mongrels—then why under the sun do some farmers *persist* in using "scab and mongrel" stock as the foundation of their next years crop? It's the most foolish idea in all the world.

The time has come when we must face 'low markets'—we must make each and every acre pay more—and in order to pay more, it must yield more. You have got to get away from the idea of "my oats are good enough"—and other like remarks—for to get the most out of your land, you have got to plant pure-bred seed stock, that has been bred-up for high yields. It takes

**Canada Regenerated
Swedish Select
produce heavy oats—40
to 45 pounds
per bushel.**

no more work to harvest 80 bushels of Oats to the acre, than it does 40 or 50 bushels—the only difference is that you invest 40 cents to 50 cents per acre more in good seed stock, that will in nearly every case increase your yield from 10 to 40 bushels per acre. From 1 to 2 bushels per acre increased yield will more than pay for the seed stock—why isn't it a good investment? Wouldn't you be acting unwisely not to sow Pure-Bred Seed Stock?

Put Your Farm Operations on a Money Making Basis

DON'T let small price reduction influence you—don't be content with what the other fellow is doing—don't let your better judgment waste away—*be firm* in your decisions and conclusions. Too many of us are influenced by what others are doing—influenced by traditional and time-old methods—we should not be content with "good enough"—we *must* look forward to greater accomplishments—to those things in your farm operations that will bring greater returns on the money invested.

Such an important crop as Oats, should be given your careful and thoughtful consideration—but the average farmer of today thinks of the Oats crop as "just oats." Is this not true—and is there any attention paid to the class of seed generally used? Very little indeed. If you are a believer in "my oats are good enough"—why then, do you not go back to the old time form of using a rope harness, hedge tongues, etc. They did the work in their day, but times changed, and you changed with them. The seed question has not been advanced to a like degree of proficiency.





MR. PAUL HOFENBREADL of Auburndale, Wis., says: The buckwheat and corn both grew fine and had a fine crop. I am well pleased with your seed, and will order from you again in the spring.

**Sold Only
In Sealed
Bags**

Barley

THE demand for Barley increases every year, and especially is this true of the Beardless types. The demand can hardly ever be supplied with true Beardless. Barley is a very profitable crop to grow, but has the great drawbacks of being disagreeable to harvest. Since the Beardless types have become more popular, we find the demand increasing. We really believe if more of our good farmers would sow more Barley and less oats, that they would be better off. Barley is very high in feeding value, and makes excellent feed for hogs when ground. We are going to offer our customers this year, our Champion Beardless, which is the only type you should grow if you want the Beardless variety. We also have the popular Oderbrucker or Wisconsin No. 55, which is the best type of Bearded Barley. This variety will yield from 5 to 10 bushels more per acre than any other of the Bearded types.

Be sure to write for samples of our selected stocks. Note price-list for prices, and full list of varieties we offer. We handle only selected Northern Grown seed stocks, which are bound to increase your yields.

White Hulless Barley

No Hulls—No Beards

There is no other type of Barley that has proven so valuable to the stock raiser, than our White Hulless Barley. This type is unlike any other variety,—for it is beardless, and hullless,—and weighs out from 60 to 65 pounds to the bushel.

The grain is exceptionally heavy—looks like big, bold winter wheat, but is white in color. We have the prettiest seed you ever saw,—you'll say so after you look at samples. We only have a few hundred bushels to offer.

In yield, it varies with soil and climatic conditions, but usually brings a yield from 30 to 60 bushels per acre. It makes a very valuable crop for the stock raiser, as it can be fed to all classes of live stock. It can be fed to work horses at the rate of 2 qts., where 4 qts of Oats are required. Nothing in the world will add more fat, and add it quicker, when fed to cattle and hogs. Barley is very high in protein content, and is one of the best fattening feeds you can use.

The White Hulless is very early in maturing,—even earlier than the Bearded types,—and threshes out just like wheat. It may be sown in the same manner as you do other barley at the rate of 90 to 120 pounds per acre. At this rate you can count on a big, heavy yield,—for it is heavy and produces a very valuable feed.

Its value lies in its high feeding qualities—it should be sown in preference to other types, because it generally yields more, and is lots easier to handle,—you are not pestered with those dreaded beards.

We would urge that you put out a few acres this year—we know you will be highly pleased with the crop, for it will return very handsome profits. It is especially recommended to the Northern farmers,—where barley is now grown extensively. Don't fail to ask for samples—we want you to see just what the seed is like. Our stock will not last long of course, but if you order early we no doubt can take care of you in fine shape. You will never regret sowing White Hulless Barley. See prices on price lists.

Seed Rye

Spring Rye. The spring type is entirely different from the Winter Rye, and can be sown in the spring later than other grains, and make a crop. Yields of as high as 40 to 50 bushels per acre have been reported. This type has a very stiff straw, which grows from 5 to 6 feet high. There has been an increasing demand for Spring Rye each year, and we have some extra-select stock to offer this season. Just a limited quantity. We would urge that you place your order as early as possible. See prices on price-list.

New Rosen Rye. Yes, you no doubt have heard about Rosen Rye, and the big yields it makes. And it really doubles the yield over the Common Winter Rye, too, but Pedigreed seed stock is so scarce that it has been impossible to supply the demand.

Rosen Rye was selected and improved from an envelope of Russian Rye furnished in 1909 by Mr. Rosen, a Russian student at the Michigan Agricultural College. This variety at once began to show its superiority, and after proving its ability to double the yields obtainable with any other sort, it was widely distributed by the Farm Crops Department of the Michigan College. Rosen Rye is a very stiff-strawed large headed variety, which, when pure, ordinarily has four full rows of grain on over 99 per cent of its heads. It very seldom winter-kills, and is rapidly taking the place of wheat on lighter soils and under adverse climatic conditions.

The acreage planted to Rosen Rye this fall, will be enormous. Rosen Rye of the pure unadulterated stocks is hard to obtain, and we will be able to offer but a limited quantity. We want you to write us for prices and samples along early in the season, and know that we can do you some good. Our stock is Michigan grown, and certified.



MR. WAT. GRAYBEAL of Shell Creek, Tenn., says: I am proud to say that your seed gave perfect satisfaction. I am sure satisfied with your seeds.

MR. JOHN KOZMEYA of Hatley, Wis., says: The seeds I have ordered from you this spring, are growing fine, and you can put me on the list as one of your satisfied customers.

MR. JOHN WISKERCHEN of Maiden Rock, Wis., says:—I was well pleased with your seed corn. I raised a slashing crop of corn.

MR. P. F. REAMS of Congo, Ky., says: The seed you sent me came promptly and came up as nice as any seed I ever saw. I can recommend your seed to anyone as being all O. K.



New Rosen Rye

**We Pay
The
Freight**

MR. W. W. RICHARDS of Balsam, Minn., says: The seed I got from you came fine. Several of my neighbors said that I had an uncommonly fine stand for such a dry year on new ground.



Sweet Corn

Golden Bantam Sweet Corn. This type is dwarf in habit of growth, and only attains a height of 3 to 4 feet. It is the sweetest corn on earth, and is especially suited for extra early plantings. It is ready to use in 70 days. For quality, the Golden Bantam is Supreme.

Stowell's Evergreen Sweet Corn. Considered everywhere as the main crop standard variety. The strong, vigorous stalks grow 6 to 7 feet high, and produce ears 8 inches long, which have 16 or more rows. Very productive, has fine, rich flavor. The sweetness of the deep-set, tender, white grains make it a big winner.

Country Gentleman Sweet Corn. The finest and sweetest of all types. It is very easily identified by the irregular arrangement of the kernels on the cob. The milky kernels are plump, pearly white and tender. It rarely produces less than 3 ears to the stalk. Ears average 8 to 9 inches in length; cobs small and grain is very deep.

MR. ERNEST BUTLER of Mason, Tenn., says: The seed I ordered from you were perfectly satisfactory and made a good stand. I had a good growth on the ground this fall, after pasturing the hogs all summer.

MR. ED. H. JOHNSON of Palmer, Iowa, says: The seed I bought from you last spring were O. K. and it grew good and it was clean from bad weed seeds. I can recommend anyone to the World Seed Co., for good clean seed.

MR. G. O. WALKUP of Rothsay, Minn., says: Will say the 100 lbs. of White Blossom Sweet Clover I ordered from you last spring did fine. It looks as though nearly every seed grew. I am well satisfied.

MR. NICK HAUS of Danbury, Wis., says: The seed bought of you last spring were A-No.-1 and grew perfect. Expect another order from me next spring.

MR. EUGENE JOHNSON of Flippin, Ark., says: I received a shipment of seed from you last spring—50 lbs. Timothy, and 50 lbs. Timothy and Alsike Mixed. The seeds came up in a perfect stand and grew off well.

MR. B. F. BALL of Greenview, W. Va., says: I received the Clover seed all O. K. and found them nice clean seed, and true to name. They germinated and done nicely.

MR. HERMAN MITTELSTADT of Weyauwega, Wis. says: The shipment of seeds you sent me last spring—I must say the seeds were of excellent quality, and they grew nicely.

MR. EVERETT LEVERLE of Anna, Ill., says: I am proud to say that every seed I sowed came up twice, and the other party who ordered with me, says the same. My neighbors brag on your seed about them coming up so good.

MR. AUGUST OLSON of Iron Mountain, Mich., says: You were kind to send us such good seed. It looks so nice in the field. It has been a very dry summer, and yet it is a good stand of Clover.

MR. JAMES HICKEY of Lakewood, Wis., says: The Buckwheat I got from you last June were good seed. I got 25 bushels to the acre. I sowed 1 bushel to the acre.

MR. J. W. CRABTREE of Coopersville, Ky., says: The seed ordered from you last spring did very well considering the dry hot season which we had here. They came up fine and gave good satisfaction.

MR. J. H. BLYTHE of Leslie, Mo., says: I found the seed I received from you very satisfactory, considering the awful dry weather we had. The seeds all did very well.

MR. JOHN SHAUER of Wilson, Mich., says: The seed ordered from you last March has given fine success. I will give you an order for 200 lbs. more next spring.

MR. FRANK VOGT of New Philadelphia, Ohio, says: The seed I bought from you last spring, were satisfactory and I am going to order more later. No fault whatever with the seeds—just a little better than I expected them to be, so give them the O. K.

MR. HENRY ARGUE of Belleville, Wis., says: The seed I received from you last spring grew fine and is as good as any other seed I could of gotten at a larger price. I hope I may get some more of your seed next spring.

MR. J. R. ANDERSON of Cable, Wis., says: I was very well pleased with the Clover seed I received of you last spring. Indeed, I can say more than that for it was the cleanest clover I ever bought.

MR. S. R. LEFFORD of Huntingdon, Pa., says: The Clover seed shipped me last spring was very satisfactory in every respect. I am satisfied I couldn't of got better at any price.

MR. R. J. HERENDEEN of Meadow Valley, Wis., says: I was well satisfied with the sweet clover I bought from you as it grew fine.

MR. WM. JACKSON of West Chicago, Ill., says: The grass seed I bought from you last spring came up fine. When I want more seed I will try and get it from you.

MR. GEORGE VAN NEST of Ebensburg, Pa., says: The seed I received from you last spring proved very satisfactory. I will give you further orders.

MR. R. F. RICHARD of Danville, Ark., says: I was pleased with your seed and found them to grow fine.

MR. OLE NICOLAISON of Stonington, Mich., says: I am glad to say the seed I received last spring is surely giving satisfaction, and I am also glad to say I surely recommend it to others.

MR. WM. SCHULTZ of Area, Ill., says: The Sudan Grass and White Cap Yellow Dent Corn all grew good, and I was well satisfied with the crop.

MR. WM. S. RADLE of Arkansas, Wis., says: The seed came up fine for the chance it had. I thought the drought would sure kill it, but it looks fine yet.

MR. ANDREW BARKEI of Naperville, Ill., says: The seed I purchased from you last spring grew exceptionally good. Was perfectly satisfied because I have a fine stand.

MR. CHAS. FISHER of Entrekin, Pa., says: I have found your seeds satisfactory in every respect, and also at a lower price than I could of purchased them elsewhere.

MR. T. B. ALLEN of Orrlick, Mo., says: The seed you sent me grew fine. I have a fine set of Clover and has done fine.

THE CYCLONE SEEDER

HAS won for itself first place among all kinds of hand seed-sowers. It has proven in thousands of instances that it is most accurate, most convenient to operate, and most economical machine for sowing clover, timothy, alfalfa, and all other farm seeds that can be sown broadcast. It runs easily and will distribute any desired quantity of seed per acre.

Automatic Feed Adjustment. Gives a positive force feed, quickly adjusted for different seeds. Flow can be started or stopped instantly by the touch of a lever. Seed cannot clog or "rush." No waste of seed.

Capacity. The bag or seed container is made from heavy canvas ducking and will hold one-half bushel.

Convenience. The Cyclone is carried by means of a strap over the operator's shoulders, and the frame is shaped to rest comfortably against the side of the body. The crank shaft, being above the distributing wheel, brings the hands into a natural, easy position for opening and closing feed-lever and turning the crank.

Price, PREPAID—\$2.25 each.





MR. WM. THOMPSON of Biggsville, Ill., says: The Mammoth Red and White Sweet Clover germinated perfectly. This fall I could pasture the Mammoth Clover—something rarely possible in a dry season. I thank you for your kindness and christian honesty.

**Sold Only
In Sealed
Bags**

The Final Word—Written By Satisfied Customers

Our Alfalfa is Drought Resistant

Chilton, Wis. 11-7-21

Dear Sirs:

Will kindly let you know that I am well satisfied with the Alfalfa seed I got from you. I am surprised by the dry weather we had, that it had a perfectly good stand from six to eight inches high in medium soil.

Yours truly,
Anton Kuehn

Never Saw a Heavier Growth in so Short a Time

Rea, Pa. Nov. 4th, 1921

Dear Sirs:

I was much pleased with the looks of the clover seed—both the Red and Alsike when it came. I sowed it on about 10 acres with oats last April, and this fall, I cut two stacks of good clover hay off of it. It was an even stand all over the field and promises to make a big crop next year.

An old farmer looking over the field said he never saw a heavier growth in such a short time. When I need more seed I will send to you.

Respectfully,
W. C. Brownlee

Clover Looks Fine in Spite of Drought

Mebane, N. C. Nov. 7th, 1921

Gentlemen:

The red clover and alfalfa we bought from you in the spring of 1921, came up fine and as I look out the window now, (Nov. 7th, 1921) is nice and green, and furthermore we have had a very dry season all through—corn and hay growing about one-half as high as other years—but this Clover of yours looked fine all through the season.

Yours truly,
John J. Fenton

Plump, Full of Life, and Cheapest I Ever Bought.

Green Bay, Wis. Nov. 8th, 1921

Gentlemen:

The seed that I got from you last spring was fine. I never have sown any better seed in my life. I do believe every seed came up—they were good, fat, plump seed—full of life and the cheapest I ever bought. You may look for an order from me again.

Yours truly,
F. L. Miller

Likes Our Honest and Upright Way of Dealing

Cuyler, N. Y. 11-8-21

Dear Sirs:

Will say that the Timothy and Alsike seed purchased of you last spring gave perfect satisfaction in several different soils, and various times of sowing. Please allow me to say that the seeds I purchased from*****Iowa—also from*****Illinois, proved poor worthless screenings and I consider them both dishonest firms.

Yours truly,
A. E. Strickles

We Always Look After Your Interests

Unionville, Conn. 11-8-21

Gentlemen:

In regard to the Grass and Clover seed I bought from you, would say that I have as fine a stand of Grass as I ever have had. Also the Clover came in thick and made a good stand.

Would say that this is the first time any seed firm was interested in their seed after I bought them.

Yours truly,
R. E. Distin

What Better Service Could We Give

Bonnieville, Ky., 11-5-21.

Dear Sirs:

I believe every seed you sent me was good, and I have a very fine stand. Surely every seed came up. I think you are the fairest and promptest of any firm with whom I have ever had dealings. I have recommended you to lots of my farmer friends and shall always be pleased to speak a good word for you. I have bought seeds from many firms but you gave me the best satisfaction, I ever got from anyone, and when in need of any seeds will sure get them from you.

Yours for success,
W. H. Pringle

As Usual—Our Seed Stands the Drought

Maple City, Mich. 11-8-21

Dear Sirs:

In regard to the seeds I bought from you last spring, will say the results were entirely satisfactory. I got a fine catch of clover, although we had some very hot and dry weather this season. The seeding could not have done better even with better weather conditions.

Yours sincerely,
Joseph F. Alaska

Sudan Grass Always Produces Big Crops

Granton, Wis., 11-7-21

Gentlemen:

I bought 30 lbs. of Sudan Grass seed of you last May and sowed broadcast on about 2 acres of land. I had an excellent stand and cut it as green feed on account of dry weather. I let a small plot get ripe—stood 6 to 7 feet high. Several of my neighbors were quite interested. I think Sudan Grass will have a permanent place in my crop scheme.

Respectfully yours,
Guy E. Carleton

More than Satisfactory Under Dry Conditions

Ollie, Ky., Nov. 8th, 1921

Gentlemen:

The seed I bought of you last spring gave me "more than satisfaction" considering the dry weather. It was about the worst drought in this country I ever saw, but the grass grew all the same and we got two crops of hay from it while other grasses were an entire failure.

Respectfully,
Jesse L. Houchin

Most Seed Died Out—Mine is Dandy

Random Lake, Wis., 11-9-21

Gentlemen:

The seed I ordered from you gave me good satisfaction. I really believe every kernel grew. Many people have sowed seed and it dried out in this section, but mine is dandy. They come from far to see it. I ordered good seed and I got just what I ordered.

Yours truly,
Leo Liebl

Clover the Best Around Here for Years

Corry, Penna., Nov. 5th, 1921

Dear Sirs:

We got Clover and Timothy from you this spring. It came up just fine. Could not expect it to be any better. I expect to order more seed from you in the spring. This is the best seed I had since I have been farming. The Clover and Timothy came up just thick. Many of my neighbors told me my Clover was the best they have ever seen around here for years.

Yours truly,
Joe Kosmoski

More Clover than Seeds

Hartford, Tenn., 11-7-21

Gentlemen:

The seeds you shipped me are just fine. Alsike clover is the best catch on poor land that I have ever been able to find. It seems to me I have more Clover than the seeds could possibly produce.

I must try some more of your Alsike Clover seeds this next spring, therefore, please quote me your prices.

Most respectfully,
Creed Rollins

Your Seeds are Pure—No Foul Weeds

Napoleon, O., 11-4-21

Dear Sirs:

The two bushels of Alfalfa seed I sowed on ten acres with Barley, 1½ bu. to the acre, and about two tons of 16% Acid Phosphate. The neighbors around here can't get through talking about it as it is a very good stand and made such rapid growth. In two months from the time I sowed it, it was two feet tall. I could have made several tons of hay but I am pasturing it.

It must have been very near PURE as I found no foul weeds in it. I want 1½ bushels next spring of the same kind.

Yours truly,
Chas. R. Long

World's Strongest Harness

30 Days Free Trial—Guaranteed

Let us send you this wonderful no-buckle harness at our own expense. Look at it. Examine it. Put it on your team and use it for a month at our risk. Give it any and every test you can think of. If you are not convinced that it is the handsomest, strongest and best harness you ever saw or tried, pack it up and send it back.

No Patching—No Mending—No Repair Bills

Buckles cut harness straps. Rings and dees wear straps in two. Examine your own harness and prove this. You'll find more than 100 places where buckles, rings and dees are wearing it; places where you'll soon have to repair it. The Robust Harness will save that trouble and expense. The Robust is a proven success.

Lasts a Lifetime

Besides having no buckles, no rings to wear the straps, it has no loops or billets to waste leather or catch the lines—no holes to weaken the straps.

Costs Less than Other Harness

The Robust costs less than any other harness of the same grade materials; yet it outwears two sets of the best old style harness and saves you cost of repairs.

Sold on 30 Day's Trial

Before you buy any harness, let us send you this wonderful, No-Buckle Harness on 30 days free trial.

Post yourself on the latest and best improvements in harness before you buy. Try the Robust on your team 30 days—no obligation on your part. Send no money. That's our way of showing the Robust, right on your team instead of in a harness shop. You are the sole judge. Your Money Back if you don't like it.

Mail This Coupon Today

WORLD SEED CO.,
123 W. Madison St.,
Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:—

Please send me your catalog and prices on Robust No-Buckle Harness, without obligation on my part to buy. Also complete line Adjustable No-Buckle Collars.

Name

Address

NOTE:—Can't we send you a No-Buckle Halter by Parcel Post. You can just pay the postman on arrival if you prefer. Check here how many to send

FROM _____

PUT A
TWO-CENT
POSTAGE
STAMP
HERE

WORLD SEED CO.

123 West Madison Street

CHICAGO, ILL.

No-Buckle Halter

The No-Buckle principle applied to a halter. The strongest halter in the world, because it has no buckles to tear straps, no rings to wear straps in two, no holes to weaken straps, guaranteed for three years. If it breaks any time within three years, send it back and we will send you a brand new halter free.

HANDY---EASY TO PUT ON AND TAKE OFF

The handiest halter you ever saw! Take it off or put it on with your mitts on. No buckles, billets and loops to bother with. A simple handy throat latch, the same as used for years on No-Buckle Bridles. Once you use this Halter you will never think of going back to bothersome buckles. It will outlast any other halter made, for the same reason No-Buckle Harness outlasts any other harness, and it is three times stronger than any buckle halter.

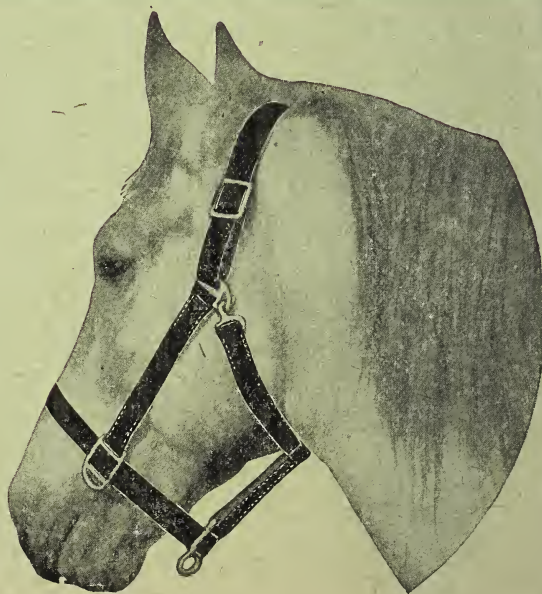
GUARANTEE

This No-Buckle Halter is warranted to be free from defects or flaws in any of its straps or metal parts and to give the full strength of every strap. Should any part of this halter break within three years from date of purchase, we guarantee to replace it with a new halter, providing broken halter is sent to us prepaid.

PRICE

- No. 15—The No-Buckle Halter is made of high quality leather— $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch straps. Adjustable crown piece. All laps sewed. Notice—sewed, not riveted. Do not compare this halter with cheap riveted halter. It is the strongest and best halter on the market and our guarantee backs it up. Shipping weight, 1 pound. Price, each, \$2.25 Postpaid.
- No. 20—Same style as above, but Riveted instead of sewed. Price, each, \$1.40 Postpaid.

WORLD SEED CO., 123 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill.



The Improved Soil Inoculator, Nobbe-Hiltner Process

NITRAGIN

TRADE MARK REG'D DEC 6 1898 NO 32 212

Restores and Maintains Soil Fertility

Insure Your Crop.
Increase Your Yield.
Enrich Your Soil.
Build Up Your Land.
Hasten Maturity.
Provide Against Failure.
Improve The Feeding Value.

Many Growers Say: "Oh we can get a catch in these parts without inoculating. This may be true, but what kind of a catch?"

The modern farmer says "I inoculate because I want a better catch. I want plenty of those little nodules or lumps on every root. The more the better."

"Nodules are plant food (Nitrogen). They mean a well fed legume plant."

"Well nourished legume plants mean less WINTER KILLING. They can put up a good fight against pests because they are healthy and strong. They have a deeper root system."

"More nodules mean a more even stand instead of bare spots all through the field, therefore I get a better yield and that is what I am after."

"The more nodules I plow under, the more plant food for the crop in rotation. I do not rob my soil of nitrogen, I add to it."

"Is it worth while? Your state agricultural department says it is. I know it is from experience. A well inoculated field means from 150 to 200 pounds of nitrate (plant food) placed back into my soil. Compare the cost of 200 pounds nitrogen fertilizer with the cost of NITRAGIN and this year NITRAGIN is only costing me around 25 cents per acre."

NITRAGIN is shipped in ventilated tin boxes. The package never breaks, never freezes and is simple to use. Germs must have air and moisture. The contents look like a deep rich soil. It is clean and wholesome. It is practical as soil is the natural home for nitrogen gathering germs.

NITRAGIN is the first of its kind, the original. Consult any library. Was registered in the United States, Dec. 6th, 1898. No. 32212

Cut Out Guess-work When Buying Cultures

You cannot see nitrogen-gathering germs in your soil, neither can you see them in the artificial culture you buy.

Yet you want to be sure when buying a culture that you are really getting billions of live strong and active nitrogen-gathering germs.

You do not want to spend time and money on new, untried commercial cultures. It is a serious matter. You want results. In this connection the following nine facts about "NITRAGIN" will interest you.

1. "NITRAGIN" is the first of its kind, the original, pure culture legume inoculator; to which facts scientific text books and patent office records bear indisputable evidence. (Consult any Library).

2. Its inventors, Nobbe & Hiltner, are world famous soil experts. They discovered this science of legume inoculation with nitrogen fixing bacteria in 1896. They called their commercial culture "NITRAGIN".

3. For twenty-five years "NITRAGIN" has been marketed in practically every agricultural country on earth.

4. For twenty-five years "NITRAGIN" has stood the test of universal conditions.



5. A Gold Medal was awarded "NITRAGIN" at the St. Louis World's Fair, 1904.

6. "NITRAGIN" has thrived and grown stronger in popular opinion year after year in spite of hardships, prejudices and the rigid tests to which every great invention is more or less subjected.

7. "NITRAGIN" is one of the most universally and highly endorsed products on the world's market. It has many imitators.

8. Endorsed by Farmers, Experimental Stations, Agricultural Colleges, Agricultural Journals, Text Books, Soil Experts, Scientists and Educators.

9. Over twenty years ago the trade name "NITRAGIN" was registered in the United States. Date of number of registration being Dec. 6, 1898, No. 32212.

The above enviable record is proof that "NITRAGIN" passed the experimental stage years ago.

"NITRAGIN" is worth one hundred times its cost to any farmer who would follow its simple instructions carefully. There is not a culture for inoculation on the market that is so easily prepared when treating your seed.

Benefits of Inoculation.

The principal reasons for inoculation can be stated in five short paragraphs, viz:—

First: Inoculated legumes take nitrogen from the air to supply the plant, resulting in faster growth, earlier maturity, and larger crops.

Second: Inoculated legumes take up more nitrogen than the plant requires, the surplus inuring to the benefit of future crops.

Third: Inoculated legumes develop larger root-systems than when not inoculated and therefore reach the immense stores of potash and phosphorus in the subsoil, bringing them up to supply the plant. When the roots and stubble decay, these elements return to the soil in a form available to future crops.

Fourth: Inoculated legumes, by taking their nitrogen from the air, save the soil. When not inoculated they drain the soil of its nitrogen just the same as wheat or timothy or other non-leguminous plants.

Fifth: Inoculated legumes contain more proteid matter than when not inoculated, greatly increasing their feeding value.

Alfalfa, clovers, soybeans, vetches, peas, beans, cowpeas, peanuts and other legumes should always be inoculated with Nitragin. The lack of necessary bacteria in the soil is often the cause of a poor legume crop—a weak start—or a total failure.

A Great Price Reduction

Instead of the farmer paying one dollar per acre he will only pay one dollar per bushel of seed inoculated. This cuts the price to the farmer to as low as 20 cents per acre, depending on the amount of seed he sows per acre.

Price:— (prepaid anywhere).

Bushel Size (any crop)..... \$1.00
Half Bushel Size (any crop)..... .55
Garden Size (peas, beans, sweetpeas).... .15
Be sure to state what crop you want it for.

The Improved Soil Inoculator, Nobbe-Hiltner Process

NITRAGIN

TRADE MARK REG'D DEC 6 1898 NO 32 212

Restores and Maintains Soil Fertility



Our Creed

We Believe in the country boy and the country girl, the farm's and the Nation's best crop—and in the country woman, and we do all in our power to make her life easier and happier.

We Believe in the country school that prepares for country life, and country church that teaches its people to feel deeply and to live nobly.

We Believe in the farm—we *believe* in farm life—we *believe* in the inspiration of the open country. *We believe* in our neighbors and the golden rule, and that sooner or later we will be treated by our fellowmen in the same way we have treated them.

We Believe in 100 bushel corn, and in 50 bushel wheat, and we shall never be satisfied with anything else. *We believe* that the only good weed is the dead weed, and that a clean farm is as essential as a clean conscience.

We Believe that "Like Begets Like", and whether in Seeds, Deeds or Weeds, we will harvest the kind we sow.

We are proud of our association with the farmer, and we shall forever strive to be worthy of his confidence.

WORLD SEED CO.
123 W. Madison St.
CHICAGO, ILL.